THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

Com'r Parker's Indian Report.

The Grand Council of Tribes.

The Piegan Massacre.

The President's New Policy.

Secretary Seward in Japan.

Minister De Long's Diplomacy.

The Pope and the East.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE INDIANS.

Annual Report of Commissioner Parker.

The following passages from Commissioner Parker's Indian report, just published, will be found to cover the points of most general interest:—

Since date of the last annual report of this office, our relations with the various Indian tribes have been as favorable as could be expected. No serious outbreaks or demonstrations of hostility, threatening to involve any tribe in a war with the Government, have occurred, and it may be truly asserted that quiet has generally prevailed among them. The exceptions are very few, and with these the prospect is that by judicious management a more promising state of affairs will exist in future.

THE PIEGAN MASSACRE.

Those with whom we have had, perhaps, the greatest trouble are the Piegan Indian band of the Blackfeet Nation, who range in Montana and across and into the British possessions. It is true that members of the Blackfeet in summer and autumn of the past year have been guilty of frequent depredations upon the property of the citizens of Montana, and committed several murders. The citizens of the Territory demanded the privilege of organizing an armed party to punish the offenders. This demand could not with propriety be acceded to, but, in order to afford them protection against the marauders, the small military force then in Montana was largely increased, and in the winter following a campaign was undertaken against them, but principally against the Piegan band, who were the greatest offenders. The command, which was under Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Baker of the United States cavalry, attacked the camp of this band, Red Horn being their chief, on the 23d of January last, on Marias river, the result of which was the killing of 173, among whom were, it is reported, many women and children. As the conduct of the military on this occasion has been severely animadverted upon by part of the public press, and by persons in an official capacity, as well as by private individuals, it is but just to the officer in command that his version of the matter should be received and impartially considered. He remarks, in his report to General Sherman, that of the number killed 120 were able-bodied men, and 53 women and children. That of captives afterward released there were 140 women and children; and he declares the belief that every effort was made by the officers and men to save the non-combatants, and that the killing of women and children was accidental and unavoidable. Although the consequences were deplorable, yet they were effectual in completely subduing the Indians, and their entire relations have since not only been quiet, but even solicitous to enter into arrangements for a permanent peace, and to guarantee their good behavior in future. Added to this trouble, brought upon themselves by their evil doings, small-pox was at the same time raging among the tribe, by which great numbers were swept away and much suffering superinduced. This dreaded scourge not only affected the Blackfeet, but prevailed largely among the Assinaboine, Gros Ventre, and River Crow tribes on the Missouri rives, below Benton. The department has been active in causing prompt vaccination of all the Indian tribes to the extent of the means provided by Congress, and it is hoped that a calamity so disastrous will not soon occur again.

THE GRAND COUNCIL OF THE TRIBES.

The various Indian tribes in Indian Territory were during the past summer informed, through the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, that Congress had made an appropriation to pay the expenses of a general council, provided for in the treaties with the Cherokees and other tribes concluded in 1866. Representatives of several tribes accordingly met at Ockmulgee, in the Creek country, in the latter part of September last, but as all the tribes were not represented, an adjournment until the 5th of December next was agreed upon. The action of the council, so far as any policy is indicated by its proceedings, augurs very favorable results. Resolutions were passed advising the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Comanches, and other nomadic tribes in the Territory, to entertain most friendly relations to the people of the United States, and inviting them to send delegates to be present and participate in the proceedings of the adjourned Council in December. Too much importance cannot be given to the consideration of this measure, which promises to be of incalculable benefit to them and their posterity. Should the council be conducted on the principles contemplated in the treaties of 1866, it cannot but contribute to the advancement in all that constitutes a prosperous and happy people of all the tribes now inhabiting Indian territory, and be potent in its influences upon tribes in the most remote sections of our country. One important result will be the establishment of more intimate relations with each other, in the recognition of the bonds of a common brotherhood, and perhaps a confederation which will be tantamount to and accepted by Congress as a territorial government for the Indian Territory.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY AND THE INDIANS.

It is claimed by persons who, doubtless, are cognizant of the fact, that the Roman Catholic clergy are the only class of men they will not molest, and to whose counsels alone they will listen. If this be true, it is certainly worthy of consideration whether the encouragement of the Government should not be given to clergy of that faith who may be disposed to befriend this people to enter upon the work and use their best endeavors to subdue the untamed and warlike nature of these Apaches, and to induce them to abandon their roving and predatory habits, to settle down in some industrial pursuit, and to enter into and maintain friendly relations with the whites.

We have reports from the military in Arizona and from A. P. K. Safford, Governor, that the Cayoteros or White Mountain Apaches, 1400 or 1500 in number, have expressed their desire to be at peace, and placed upon the reservation under the protection of the Government, and the opinion is entertained that if the Indian Bureau would take charge of them by competent agents, and furnish them with seeds and agricultural implements, their civilization would be ultimately secured. For several years unpleasant feeling has been growing between the citizens of Arizona and the Pima and Maricopa Indians, who have extensive reservations upon the Gila river. An outbreak on the part of the Indians would tend to almost wholly depopulate Central Arizona.

Reports show that during the present year the conduct of the Indians has been more insolent than ever. They depredate upon property of citizens around them whenever it pleases their fancy, and the citizens have no remedy except retaliation, or recourse to law—which is seldom undertaken for fear of greater outrages, and enmity of the Indians, which might follow in one case, or a tardy and uncertain issue in another. Should the Southern Pacific Railroad ever be constructed, it must almost of necessity pass through the Pima lands, Maricopa Reservation, in which event the condition of these Indians will be made much worse than at present. They now complain of being too closely crowded by white settlements around them, and assert, with a great show of truth, that lands secured to them by the regular Spanish grant have been taken from them without their consent and without any compensation. They are, to some extent, agriculturalists and stock-raisers, and ere they become more dissatisfied and uncontrollable, the question should be determined as to the extension of their reservation, which they insist upon, and which the Department has heretofore thought to be just, and recommended. Should this not be done, ample home steads in severalty should be permanently secured to them.

But little progress has been made by the Indians for whom the reservation was set apart on Colorado river; only comparatively a few have ever been at any one time upon it, and it has been impracticable to accomplish the beneficent purposes of Government in their behalf. The causes of the failure are mainly to be found in the sterility of the soil and the attacks of hostile tribes. A better condition of affairs would doubtless exist could a sufficiently large military force be stationed upon the reservation to protect well-disposed and restrain lawless bands, and were the irrigating canal, which has been in course of construction for several years, completed and made available to water their dry and sandy fields.

PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION.

It is worthy of notice that, while the greater number of tribes still adhere to the customs and manner of life of their fathers, others, under the practical workings of that civilization to which their minds have been directed by the efforts of the government and philanthropists, are giving encouraging evidence of the practicability of their elevation to the dignity of citizenship, and that they will sustain creditably that relation whenever they shall assume it. In the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Kansas are those who have already abandoned tribal organization, and taken upon themselves the rights and responsibilities of citizens, and there are others prepared for change. Another indication of progress in this direction is that many are asking for the survey of their reservation, where it is held in common, and for allotments in severalty of tracts of 80 or more acres to each, and in some cases the work of surveying is being effected with this object in view. The policy of giving every Indian a home he can call his own is a wise one, as it induces a strong incentive to him to labor and make every effort in his power to better his condition. By the adoption, generally, of this plan on the part of the Government, the Indians would be more rapidly advanced in civilization than they would if the policy of allowing them to hold their land in common were continued. The progress of the Indians, during the past year, in education and agriculture, and general industrial pursuits, is not very marked; yet there is reason to believe that it has been steady. There has been an increased willingness to engage in cultivation of the soil, and a desire to have schools established among those destitute of them, and for these reasons additional assistance and facilities to carry on farming operations and schools should be furnished to those who have been to some extent heretofore provided for. The policy of the Society of Friends has been highly promotive of the welfare and happiness of the tribes under them, even at agencies for the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanche tribes, that have been so difficult to control for years past. Where the least possible good could be expected to be accomplished, commendable prudence and energy have been displayed, and as favorable a condition of affairs exists there as could be reasonably expected. Military gentlemen also, who last year were detailed for duty as Indian agents by direction of the President, have faithfully, and, with much credit to themselves, efficiently managed the trust devolved upon them, and it is to be regretted that they cannot be continued in service.

THE PRESIDENT'S NEW POLICY.

The Presidential plan of inaugurating a greater degree of honesty in our intercourse with the Indians, by the appointment of Friends to some of the superintendencies and agencies, has proven such a success that when Congress, at its last session, prohibited the employment of army officers in any civil capacity, thereby practically relieving those who who were detailed for duty as Indian Superintendents and agents, the President at once determined to still further carry out the principle by inviting other religious denominations of the country to engage in the great work of civilizing Indians. By his direction, correspondence was opened with different missionary associations, explaining to them the purpose and desire of the Government to combine with the material progress of the Indian race means for their moral and intellectual improvement, and if they concurred in the plan, asking them to designate the names of such persons, possessing good Christian characters, as would be willing to accept the position and discharge the duties of Indian agents, and who would at the same time lend their personal and official influence to such educational and missionary or religious enterprises as their societies might undertake. The plan is obviously a wise and humane one. Under political management for a long series of years, and the expenditure of large sums of money annually, the Indians made but little progress towards that healthful Christian civilization in which are embraced the elements of the material wealth and intellectual and moral development. Indeed, it has seemed to humanitarians that the more the Indian was brought into contact with modern civilization the more degraded he became, learning only its vices, and adopting none of its virtues—not, therefore, as a *dernier resort* to save a dying race—but from the highest moral conviction of Christian humanity the President wisely determined to invoke the co-operation of the entire religious element of the country to help by their labors and counsels to bring about and produce the greatest amount of good from the expenditure of the munificent annual appropriation of money made by Congress for the civilization and Christianization of the Indian race. Most of the religious organizations promptly responded, heartily favoring the proposition, and agreeing to assist in its execution. Men of their designation have been appointed agents, some of whom have gone out to their respective agencies, while others are preparing to do so. The prayers of all good Christians will go with them that they may succeed in the great work for which they have been specially chosen, and I earnestly hope that the country generally will approve the course adopted, and give it all the support necessary.

RAILROAD PROJECTS IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

The rapid construction of railroads branching into every section of the country is a matter of very serious import to the Indians generally. Grants of land given by Congress in aid of roads in the West must inevitably and unavoidably interfere with many Indian reservations. Diversity of opinion exists among the various tribes of the Indian Territory, by reason of the projected roads north, south, east, and west, through that Territory, and other roads in the South aiming to reach the Pacific will of necessity pass through the immense tracts of Indian country, or the country claimed by them. So with the Northern Pacific, which road must necessarily pass through several reservations, the quiet possession of which is guaranteed to the Indians by the solemn faith of treaties. Other roads are projected through the Great Sioux District; the Sioux are the most powerful and warlike tribe of Indians in the United States, and their persistent and determined opposition to railroads is well known.

Any attempt, therefore, to penetrate the country in this way must produce collision. These are matters which should receive the attention of the authorities of the Government and Congress, and such steps be early taken as will avoid all difficulty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. S. PARKER, Commissioner.
The Hon. J. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior.

JAPAN.

Particulars of Mr. Seward's Reception by the Mikado—Minister DeLong's Diplomacy.

A Yokohama (Oct. 23) correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes as follows:—Japanese exclusiveness is, beyond question, rapidly giving way to Western civilization, and the reception accorded Mr. Seward, I take it, will make an important era in the history of Japan, given, as it was, without any pressure or formal circumlocution, as has heretofore characterized the interviews of eminent personages with His Majesty, the ruler of this empire.

The Japanese Government was aware of Mr. Seward's intended visit to Japan, and immediately upon his arrival he was invited to take breakfast with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Japanese officials thinking, no doubt, and correctly too, that their Minister ranked equal to our ex-Secretary of State.

Our Minister here, the Hon. Charles E. De Long, in whose hands Mr. Seward had placed himself, for reasons which proved his good sense in such matters, in a note politely declined the Japanese Minister's invitation.

The next day Mr. Seward, ex-Postmaster-General Randall and wife, two young ladies, the Misses Risley, who belong to the Seward party, accompanied by Minister De Long, repaired to the great Capitol, and there were joined by Colonel Sheppard, United States Consul at Yeddo, and all started out sight-seeing, guided by the court interpreter, a highly-educated and accomplished gentleman, whom the Mikado had immediately sent to the distinguished party on hearing of their arrival.

After a few hours' walk and drive about the city, the interpreter, feeling all the time uneasy about the breakfast affair the day before, broached the subject to Minister DeLong, and was very anxious that some other reason than the one in the note should be given for Mr. Seward's declining to breakfast with the Japanese Minister. Mr. DeLong explained that Mr. Seward was one of America's greatest statesmen, that he had long served his country as chief adviser of the President, that he did not make it a point to be feted and dined, that he was not desirous of such sort of attentions, etc. etc.

Time was passing, and the Minister of Foreign Relations had become uneasy, and the court interpreter had not yet made any explanation. So he sent a courier to Mr. DeLong with a message to come and see him at once. DeLong obeyed the summons, and again had to explain, adding that when Mr. Seward visited England or Russia, or any great power in Europe, that such was his standing in his own country that he would be invited to a reception by any of the sovereigns of the countries he was travelling through. This was a heavy blow, and the very one our Minister had all the time intended to strike; he now had the Japanese at odds. Do something they must, or slight Mr. Seward altogether. The Prime Minister's breakfast had been declined, and there was no step higher, unless in the Mikado's castle. They assured Mr. DeLong they wished to know in some way his distinguished countryman, but to accede an audience with the Mikado would be to set a precedent for unofficial personages that could not be allowed.

Mr. DeLong replied that such a precedent they would do well to always follow; that we had no titles in our country, and intimated that Queen Victoria's son, with the title of Captain of the gunboat Galatea, had been accorded an audience, and that he (DeLong) and his Government and countrymen looked upon such men as plain W. H. Seward as fully the equals of the merely titled son of the sovereign of Great Britain. This was too much, and the Japs had to give it up. I have heard that Mr. DeLong was a good lawyer, and his readiness and tact prove him a shrewd and successful diplomatist. By his calm, quiet reasoning and apparent indifference, he has succeeded in breaking down the last barrier that opposed our mingling freely with the Japanese people.

The English are terribly worked up about this affair, for plain Americans to be treated in the same manner, or, as in this case, better than their princes, is altogether out of place, according to their ideas of propriety.

His Majesty having granted the private audience, Mr. Seward, Mr. DeLong, and Colonel Sheppard proceeded to the castle, where they were awaited by the Ministers of State, and conducted through the gardens to a very beautiful summer-house in the grounds, in a small room in which his Majesty was seated on a chair, upon the same level with his auditors, his sword-bearer and secretary standing near and the Prime Minister and various members of the Privy Council ranged on one side of the Chamber. The Mikado received Mr. Seward and Mr. DeLong with marked kindness, and, after conversing with them upon various matters, invited Mr. Seward to discuss certain questions of State affairs with his Ministers, which that gentleman did, whilst taking breakfast with them after the reception was terminated. His Majesty's manner was most cordial throughout, and by his dignified and courteous reception of his distinguished visitor will no doubt do much to increase the favorable impression of his Majesty already entertained in the United States and in Europe.

THE POPE AND THE CZAR.

A Roman Catholic View of the Eastern Complication.

The *Catholic Messenger*, a journal published in New Orleans, takes the following singular view of the present aspect of foreign affairs:—

"One week ago and Pius IX stood before the world in the light of a dethroned monarch and prisoner. Even then Catholic faith foresaw that his trials would have an end, and that the triumph of his enemies would not be perpetual, but no one thought that light would commence to break upon the darkness so soon. Scarcely is the sacrilegious insolence of the Italian King consummated in the occupation of Rome, when the first thunder-clap of an avenging storm breaks upon the guilty ear of Europe. A general war is imminent, and the very outbreak of such a war must reinstate the Holy Father in most of his possessions, if not in all the States so wrongfully wrested from him of late years. Already the despatches intimate that Prussia will intervene in his behalf, and if that power takes such a step her opponents will not dare to stay behind.

"Why does Prussia act thus? First—Germany comprises an immense Catholic population, say from twenty to twenty-five millions. In the herculean struggle that must ensue if Germany combines with Russia against the rest of Europe, every nerve will be strained to the utmost and the most latent resources must be brought out. Every sympathy must be appealed to and even every prejudice conciliated. How manifest then the policy of gratifying an immense Catholic population by protecting their religious interests and enlisting their religious gratitude! Prussia has already seen what kind of soldiers the Bavarians make, and she is quite willing to encourage them and get some more of the same sort.

"Then again, Prussia being the avowed champion of the Pope, how would the Irish people stand affected to her in case of war with England, and how would the Catholic element of France feel, considering its distrust of the present republic? It is evident that the French republic would have to exert its good services with the Italian republicans in behalf of his Holiness, and England would be obliged to go as far as Prussia in securing his temporal power. Austria would suddenly become very devout, as do most bad Catholics when they are seriously sick; and Italy, finding one side as averse to her pretensions as the other, would be obliged to yield. When thieves fall out honest men get their dues.

"This general war may possibly not take place and the result just spoken of may not ensue, but in some such way it will be easy for a Divine Providence to work its will without any visible exertion of a miraculous power. The world may combine against the children of light, and in such strength that they will be overpowered. Their rights will be ignored and their very extermination determined on, but just when all human aid is gone and all human hope has failed, the Almighty will smite the strong and deliver His chosen people. The children of Israel were fully in the toils of Pharaoh, who would not consent to their departure. There was no one to help them, and they seemed, humanly speaking, doomed to perpetual servitude or final extinction. But without worldly allies and without feats of arms on their part, the mighty power which held them in its grasp was glad to let them go. In the same way the great kingdom of Italy may find it expedient to relax its grasp upon its sacrilegious spoils and let the anointed Vicar of God enjoy his proper liberty. It is thus that the children of faith learn to rest, not upon the arms of flesh, but upon the deliverance from on high."

Otto of Roses and Fine Shawls in the Treasury Vaults.

The Washington *Star* says:—Among the many articles of value which Treasurer Spinner has charge of in the vaults at the Treasury, are a large bottle of otto of roses presented to President Van Buren by the Imaum of Siam, valued at $800; a lot of fine shawls, and other rare gifts presented to different Presidents. Besides the above are the swords and other valuable articles stolen from the Patent Office several years ago, and subsequently recovered. It will be necessary for Congress to make some disposition of these articles in order that the vaults may be cleared.

—The will of the late Silas E. Burrows, of Mystic, Conn., covered fifty sheets of foolscap. All the executors having declined to serve in consequence of its length, the Court has appointed an administrator.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

Important from Paris.

The Long Expected Sortie.

The French Attack in Force.

Repulsed at All Points.

Prussian Victory at Amiens.

End of the Army of the Loire.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

A Sortie Out of Paris—A Succession of French Defeats.

LONDON, Nov. 30—Noon.—The following despatch, dated Versailles, early this morning, has just been received here, by way of Berlin. On Monday and Tuesday the forts around Paris, particularly those to the south of D'Ivry, Bicetre, Montrouge, Vanvres, D'Issy, and Charenton, maintained a furious cannonade. As was expected by the Germans, this incessant firing was kept up merely to cover a sortie in force.

On Tuesday, the 29th, the Parisians came out towards L'Hay, supported by their gunboats in the Seine. At this point the position of the 6th Prussian Corps was attacked fiercely. Simultaneously other sorties were made in other directions, with the view probably to prevent reinforcements to the 6th Corps. In all cases, however, the French were repulsed and driven back behind their fortifications. The entire Prussian loss in these actions was only seven officers and a few hundred men, while the French lost sixteen hundred in prisoners alone.

The French have been badly beaten near Amiens. Their army was totally routed, and fled towards Arras. Four French guns were captured in this engagement.

On Monday, the 28th, the main body of the French army attempted to force a passage towards Fontainebleau by heavy and general attack. They encountered the 10th Prussian Corps at Beaune, a little village in the department of the Loiret, twenty-six miles north of Orleans.

The Prussians were quickly reinforced with the 5th Infantry and 1st Cavalry Divisions. The French onslaught was repulsed with heavy loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, especially the latter. Failing in this attempt, the army of the Loire has withdrawn.

Additional Particulars of the Fight at Beaune.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 30—Noon.—It now appears that the greater part of the French army of the Loire was engaged against the Prussian 10th Corps at Beaune on Monday. From additional particulars which have just come to hand in the reports of commanders, there is no question but that the defeat of the French was most complete. At least one thousand killed were left on the field by the fleeing French. Seventeen hundred unwounded prisoners have been captured by the Germans at the last accounts, and the number was constantly increasing, as the Prussians were in close pursuit.

The Sortie at St. Cloud.

A sortie from Paris was made in the direction of St. Cloud on Monday. It was easily repulsed by the Prussians, who suffered only a slight loss. The people of Versailles were terribly excited during the battle.

Villages Burned by the Prussians.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Prussians have evacuated Bouzaincourt, which town had been held by them since the 1st instant. They have also burned the village of Lury, in that neighborhood.

Attempted Escape of French Prisoners.

ANTWERP, Nov. 30.—The French prisoners confined here recently made an unsuccessful effort to escape. The Government has taken precautions to prevent a similar attempt.

The Conference on the Eastern Question.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The feeling this morning in money circles is healthful.

The *Telegraph* is enabled to promise that the conference on the Eastern question will certainly be held in London.

The *Times* this morning urges King William as the ally of England to urge on the Czar the folly of his pretensions, which the civilized world refuses to tolerate.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 29.—The proposition for the conference on the Eastern question to be held at London is most favorably received here.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 30—11·30 A. M.—Consols, 92¾ for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady. United States five-twenties of 1862, 88¼; of 1865, old, 87⅞; of 1867, 89¾; ten-forties, 87. Stocks are quiet. Erie Railroad, 20¾; Illinois Central, 111; Great Western, 28.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Sugar on the spot firmer. Calcutta Linseed declining.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30—1·30 A. M.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 9¼@9⅜d.; middling Orleans, 9⅜@9½d. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales. Refined Petroleum easier.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 30—1·30 P. M.—Consols, 93⅛ for both money and account. American securities quiet. United States five-twenties of 1862, 88; of 1865, old, 87⅞. Stocks quiet. Erie, 20⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30—1·30 P. M.—Pork, 105s. Lard declining. Cheese, 72s. Beef, 117s. 6d. for new. Bacon, 56s. for new short-rib middles. Turpentine, 31s. 6d.

LONDON, Nov. 30—1·30 P. M.—Tallow, 43s.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Stocks heavy. Money 4@5 per cent. Gold, 110⅞. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 107⅞; do. 1864, do., 106⅞; do. 1865, do. 106⅞; do. 1865, new, 109⅛; do. 1867, 109⅛; do. 1868, 109⅛; 10-40s, 106⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 62¾; Missouri 6s, 92¾; Canton Co., 67½; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92⅞; Erie, 25; Reading, 101⅞; Adams Express Co., 64¼; Michigan Central, 120⅛; Michigan Southern, 93⅛; Illinois Central, 135⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105⅞; Chicago and Rock Island, 111⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94⅞; Western Union Telegraph, 43.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Cattle Plague.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 30.—There is much excitement in the eastern part of Dutchess county over the sudden and alarming illness of cattle. About fifty head, on three different farms, are now affected. Their tongues are swollen, water runs from their mouths, their hoofs rot, and there is a loss of appetite. Mr. Peck, of Pawling, purchased two oxen from Mr. Woolerton, and they were taken from a drove and placed on Peck's farm, and it is said the disease was communicated by these oxen. Thirty-one of the same lot have been driven to Paterson, New Jersey.

Obituary.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Hon. Isaiah Blood, of Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, Democratic Senator from the Fifteenth district, died at his residence at 9 o'clock last night of typhoid fever, after an illness of nearly two months, aged 63.

Bids for Bonds.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Twenty bids were received for gold to-day amounting to $3,757,000, at from 110·02 to 110·91. The awards will be one million at from 110·82 to 110 91.

SKETCHES IN PARIS.

Life in the Besieged Capital—A Dismal Picture

A letter from Paris in the Boston *Journa* says:—Broken—utterly broken—is the commerce of both France and Germany to-day. We hardly realize how tremendous is the duel going on. France is not wholly under the Prussian knife, but the clouded politics and deserted vineyards and fields are disheartening. Paris, clearing house number two of this continent, is blocked. The seven hundred and fifty thousand working men and women do nothing but hammer at cannon, mould bullets, and bind wounds. Still, an acquaintance who came out in the last squad of Americans, says that the opera is certainly to be opened shortly at Paris, and that cantatas of liberty will be sung there.

At the Francais, the other day, the *Misanthrope* was put upon the stage, the gentlemen appearing in *costume de ville*. The most dramatic city in the world cannot keep its theatres long closed. Although the ladies all dress in sombre colors, and the audience-rooms are lighted with candles, the people manage to be very jolly. Mademoiselle Agar, fresh, piquant beauty! may all bombs spare thee! recites the "Marseillaise" with the tears in her great black eyes.

The street peddlers snarl out, "Correspondence of the imperial family! One sou!" Old ladies sell candle ends which they have hoarded for many months, and now they get exorbitant prices for them, because no one knows how soon light may be the greatest of luxuries. Republican songs and dubiously moral caricatures—but quite as moral as were the persons whom they caricature—appear in the shop windows. The omnibuses run from Bicetre under fire down into the city, and hacks ply in the same dreamy, devil-may-care fashion.

All good citizens now confine themselves to bread and coffee, and let the weaker and poorer have the meat. The vegetarians are in ecstasies. The poor servant women and sewing girls—you will remember that I have once given you an idea what these latter earn—are suffering horribly in the siege. Many of them, in the hurry and melee, can get nothing to eat; their last bit of money is gone, and suicide or the hospital is their only relief. The number of self-murders does not seem to have been so large since the investment of Paris as before. This is a somewhat noteworthy fact. The excitement probably makes misery somewhat more supportable.

NEW JERSEY.

The Official Vote for Congressmen.

The New Jersey Board of State Canvassers met yesterday afternoon, in the Executive Chamber, in the State House, at Trenton, to examine the official returns. The entire State returns by townships were examined and passed.

The following are the official returns for the five Congressional districts:—

First district—	
John W. Hazleton, Rep.	14,502
Benjamin F. Lee, Dem.	12,469
Republican maj.	2,033
Second district—	
William A. Newell, Rep.	15,451
Samuel C. Forker, Dem.	15,899
Democratic maj.	447
Third district—	
Robert Rusling, Rep.	14,323
John T. Bird, Dem.	18,007
Democratic maj.	3,684
Fourth district—	
John Hill, Rep.	17,967
Philip Rafferty, Dem.	15,304
Republican maj.	2,753
Fifth district—	
George A. Halsey, Rep.	18,092
Orestes Cleveland, Dem.	14,634
Æneas Fitzpatrick, Dem.	630
Halsey over Cleveland	3,398
Halsey over both	2,768

The aggregate of the votes cast for Congressmen was, in 1868, Republican, 79,494; Democratic, 82,917; Democratic majority, 3423. The aggregate in 1870, counting as Democratic the votes cast for Mr. Fitzpatrick, is, Republican, 80,426; Democratic, 77,003; Republican majority, 3423—exactly the same as the Democratic majority in 1868.

HYDROPHOBIA.

A Man Dies Three Months After Being Bitten by a Mad Dog.

Mr. English, the keeper of the Western Pike toll-gate leading from Alexandria to Fairfax, who was bitten last summer by a dog supposed to be suffering with hydrophobia, and upon whom that terrible disease was recently developed, died last evening, about 6 o'clock, from exhaustion, after the most intense suffering. The deceased was bitten in August last through the hand, and at the same time his wife and the children were also bitten by the dog, which was a pet in the house. Mrs. English and the children were bitten in portions of their person under their clothing, and thus far they have shown no symptoms of the disease. The physicians therefore think it probable that the clothing through which the dog's teeth passed in these cases may have removed the poison, and prevented them from contracting the frightful disease. Mr. English died in the most terrible agony. In his lucid intervals, feeling the spasms coming on, he would notify all to leave him. The united efforts of four men were required to control him, and they were finally compelled to chain him to the floor.—*Washington Star, last evening.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1870.

The feature of the market this morning is the activity in call loans resulting from the speculative flurry at the Stock Board and a material advance in prices, but in the absence of the usual demand for business purposes the supply of loanable funds appears ample for all present wants. Rates are without material change and quite firm at 5½@6½ per cent. on good collaterals, and 7@9 per cent. for paper of short dates. There is very little of the latter offering that the banks consider of a desirable grade.

Gold is quiet and steady, with sales ranging from 110⅞@111.

The stock market was very active and strong. Sales of City 6s, new, at 102⅝, and Lehigh Gold Loan at 89¾.

Sales of Reading Railroad at 50·94@51; Pennsylvania was strong, with sales at 60@60⅛; Oil Creek and Allegheny changed hands at 46@46⅛, b. o.; and Camden and Amboy at 115. 37⅝, b. o., was bid for Catawissa preferred and 26⅝ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Canal shares there were very heavy sales of Lehigh at 33⅞, closing at 33¾. Small sales of Schuylkill at 7⅝.

In miscellaneous shares there were limited sales of Fulton Coal at 4½ and Shamokin at 4¾.

—A few days since a meeting was held of certain gentlemen of the management of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, representing that company, and of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company, and the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, at which we understand a draft of a lease of all the works of the Lehigh Navigation Company by the other companies named, for 999 years, was agreed upon. This agreement has yet to be ratified by the stockholders of the respective companies at meetings regularly called, and is not as yet final. The numerous rumors afloat in regard to the lease, and the sudden rise of the stock of the Lehigh Navigation Company within the last three days, are traceable to this foundation. By this agreement a direct chain of railroad and canal communication can be established between the Lehigh region coal mines and the city of New York.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

2750 sh Dalzell Oil.........lots.. ⅜

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 City 6s N.ls. cash .102⅝	19 sh Reading R... 51
$300 do.......c.102⅝	300 do......ls.50·94
$2000 do.......c.102⅝	163 do.......ls. 51
$1600 do. prior to '62. cash..103⅛	100 sh Leh N.b5&in. 33⅞
$900 C & Am 6s, 89 in 100s.... 94	200 do......ls. 33⅞
$2000 W Jersey R 6s 91	100 do.....s60. 33⅞
$1000 Cam & 6s '83.. 94	200 do......ls. 33⅞
$6000 Leh gold L.ls. 89¾	200 do..b5&in. 33⅞
34 sh C & Am R.b5.115	100 do.Monday 33⅞
26 do.....2d.115	100 do.....b10. 33⅞
16 sh Penna RR... 60⅛	100 do.....b20. 33¾
170 do......ls. 60	100 do......... 33¾
100 do......... 60⅛	100 do......... 33⅞
100 do.....s60. 60	100 do.....b5. 33⅞
4 do......ls. 60	100 sh Sch Nv....c. 7⅝
31 do......ls. 60⅛	180 do.....s60. 7⅝
100 sh O C & A R.... 46⅛	200 sh Sham'n C.b60 4¾
100 do......... 46	30 sh Girard Bk... 60
	700 sh Fulton Cl.ls. 4½
	100 sh Leh V.s5wn. 59⅝

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¼@113½; do. 1862, 107⅝@107⅞; do. 1864, 106⅞@107; do. 1865, 106⅞@107; do. 1865, new, 109⅛@109⅜; do. 1867, do. 109⅛@109⅜; do. 1868, do. 109⅜@109⅞; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅜. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110⅞@111; Gold, 110⅞@111; Silver, 105@107; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 795@805; Central Pacific Railroad, 905@915; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 700@710.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¼@113½; 5-20s of 1862, 107⅝@107⅞; do. 1864, 106⅞@107⅛; do. 1865, 106⅞@107⅛; do., July, 1865, 109⅛@109⅜; do., July, 1867, 109⅛@109⅜; do. July, 1868, 109⅜@110; 5s, 10-40, 105⅞@105⅝; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 110⅞@111⅛. Gold, 111@111⅛.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111	10·56 A. M.	111
10·01 "	110⅞	11·07 "	110⅞
10·02 "	111	11·30 "	111
10·07 "	110⅞	11·37 "	110⅞
10·10 "	111	11·45 "	111
10 11 "	111⅛	11·50 "	110⅞
10·21 "	111	11·56 "	111
10·55 "	110⅞	12·10 P. M.	110⅞

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $25 ℔ ton.

Cloverseed continues in demand, and 1600 bushels sold on private terms. Timothy may be quoted at $5 50. Flaxseed is in request by the crushers at $2.

The Flour market is very dull, but we continue former quotations. The demand is confined to the wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 600 barrels, including superfine at $4·25@4·50; extras at $5@5·50; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $5·75@6; Minnesota do. do. at $6@6·50; Pennsylvania do. do. within the same range; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·50@7·25, the latter rate for fancy. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5·12½. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market continues firm, but there is not much activity. Sales of 7500 bushels Indiana red at $1·40@1·42; 3000 bushels do. amber at $1·43@1·50; 1200 bushels Ohio do. at $1·43; and white at $1·50@1·55. Rye is steady at 93c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is dull and prices favor buyers. Sales of 800 bushels old yellow at 80@83c., and 3000 bushels new do. at 75@77c. Oats are firm, with sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western at 54@56c. 4000 bushels Western Barley sold at 91c.

Whisky is steady at 91c. for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Nov. 30. — Arrived, steamship City of Brussels, from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 30. — Arrived, bark Ben Nevis, from Rio for orders; brig Virginia, Dare, from Rio for orders.

Passed in for Baltimore, brigs S. P. Bishop, from Matanzas, and Boxer, from Demerara.

Bark Ben Nevis was run into this morning by a bay-line steamer, and had her bowsprit carried away.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.......NOVEMBER 30

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........44 | 11 A. M.......51 | 2 P. M.......53

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Martha Bowker, Goodburn, Bremen, Workman & Co.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.

St'r Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Bark H. W. Singleton, Scovill, Queenstown for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Leopard, Hughes, from Salem, Mass., in ballast to J. S. Hilles.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Br. bark Providence, Coalfleet, from Gottenberg, Sept. 24, via Klippen Oct. 1, with iron to Naylor & Co.—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.

Brig James Baker, Phelan, 20 days fm Demerara, with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.

Schr John Shay, Fisher, 7 days from Charleston, S. C., with phosphate rock to Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Co.

Schr Charm, Starr, 5 days from Petersburg, Va., with lumber to John L. Redner.

Schr Cornelia, Noyes, 5 days from Cat Point, Va., with hoop-poles to John L. Redner.

Schr M. E. Graham, Taunton, from Jacksonville, with lumber to Malone & Son.

Schr Chas. P. Stickney, Mathias, from New York.

Schr Rebecca W. Huddell, Maloy, from Boston.

Schr Cordelia Newkirk, Paul, do.

Schr R. & L. Conner, Corson, do.

Schr J. C. McShain, Adams, from Providence.

Schr L. A. Bennett, Lawson, from New London.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Fairy Queen, Carr, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamers Leo, Dearborn, for Savannah; Ashland, Ingraham, and Charleston, Berry, for Charleston, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamers Fanita, Freeman; Frank, Doane; Anthracite, Green; and D. Utley, Davis, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamers San Jacinto, Hazard, and Huntsville, Crowell, from Savannah; Manhattan, Woodhull, fm Charleston; and Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, from Newbern, N. C., at New York yesterday.

Steamer Achilles, Colburn, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Brig Samuel Lindsay, Wilson, hence, at Mobile 28th inst.

Brig Herald, Hanson, from Philadelphia and Matanzas, at Havana 21st inst.

Schr Surge, Warwick, from New Haven for Trenton, passed Hell Gate yesterday.

Schr Elizabeth McGee, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 26th inst.

Schr Decatur Oakes, Berry, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Bristol 28th inst.

Schr Maggie Weaver, Weaver, from Georgetown, D. C., at Fall River 27th inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

A GREAT MEASURE FOR THE COUNTRY—REDUCTION OF TAXES.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The first thought of any sensible man of business is to improve and extend his business and to use all the resources within his reach for that purpose. He does not cripple his operations by taking up his notes before they are due. Indeed, he uses his credit freely within the limits of his ability to pay, in order that he may develop his trade and resources. He both pays his way and becomes richer by such a course. The same principle applies to the government. If it tax the people heavily in order to pay off the public debt rapidly, and when payment is not required, the productive industry and trade of the country suffer. The money taken from the people in exorbitant taxes paralyzes industry and retards progress. Every hundred dollars taken by the government would, if left in the hands of the people, produce a larger amount and make the country richer. The hundred and fifty millions or upwards of surplus revenue now raised for paying off the debt would add to the national wealth a far greater amount annually if not taken from productive industry. It is a false economy—it is the reverse of economy—to overtax the people for the purpose of saving the six per cent. interest on the debt.

If we had reached or approached the limit of production in the United States we might feel anxious about the debt; but when money is in such demand to develop our boundless and varied resources—when every dollar expended in such development soon produces two—our policy should be to increase the national wealth rather than to burden the people with heavy taxes in order to liquidate the debt in a few years. Like the merchant who uses his credit wisely, and becomes richer by doing so, the nation will become wealthier and better able to pay by reducing taxation and leaving a portion of its indebtedness to be paid in the future. Should the incubus of our present enormous taxation be taken off the national wealth would be more than doubled in a generation, and the next generation, consequently, would be doubly able to pay the debt.

We do not argue that a national debt is a national blessing. It has, no doubt, a conservative influence, and is useful for the investment of surplus capital and for securely placing the funds of certain institutions; but with us there is comparatively little surplus capital, for there are so many ways of using it in this country. We are in a different situation in this respect to England and other countries of the Old World. Nor is a large standing national debt agreeable to the ideas of the American people or to our republican institutions. We should continue to pay something annually, but not a hundred and fifty millions or a hundred millions. From twenty to thirty millions a year applied to this object would be sufficient. A permanent sinking fund, beginning with this amount, might be established, and then augment it from year to year as the national wealth and population may increase. There would be no difficulty in graduating the amount of a sinking fund in this way. The public would be satisfied as long as this process of liquidation should go on without interruption. All would look to the future extinguishment of the debt as certain, while the burden of taxation to accomplish that would be light. It would be unjust to make the present generation, which sacrificed so much blood and treasure in the war and which has paid already hundreds of millions of the debt, pay the whole cost. Our children and the millions of those who will come to enjoy the blessings of the Union ought to bear a portion of the debt, particularly as they will be far more able to bear it. The forty millions of population will become eighty millions in the course of twenty years or so, and the wealth of the nation will be trebled.

The President and Secretary of the Treasury should recommend Congress to reduce taxation so as to bring the revenue down to three hundred millions. That ought to be ample for the current expenditures of the Government, payment of interest on the debt and a surplus of twenty-five millions or so for a sinking fund. The revenue comes in now at the ratio of four hundred and fifty millions a year and upwards. To reduce it to three hundred millions would take off a hundred and fifty millions of taxes. What a boon to the country this would be! How industry would revive! Prices would go down; the condition of the farmers and laboring people would be vastly improved; we should be better able to compete with foreign producers in the markets of the world; there would be more production, and trade and commerce would revive. If the object of the President and Secretary Boutwell be to make political capital by paying off the debt so rapidly, as it seems to be, they could accomplish that much better and become more popular by reducing the taxes. Let us hope they may adopt this policy. But if they should not Congress ought to take the initiative, and, as General Butler intimated in his late address at Boston, should overrule the administration. Half measures will not do. The country wants a sweeping measure of financial reform—a measure that will reduce the taxes a hundred and fifty millions and that will be happily felt in every household.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

From the N. Y. Times.

The inclination shown by shippers of tea from China to New York to avail themselves of the new route by way of Suez, renders any prospect of improvement in the canal a matter of interest. Despite the undoubted grandeur of the achievement, there were at the time of its opening certain drawbacks in the insufficient depth of water, the narrowness of the channel, and the too great sharpness of the turns. The perseverance displayed, both by the company and the Egyptian Government, is highly creditable to them, and will, it may be hoped, eventually insure the improvement which the canal needs.

A correspondent of a foreign paper who recently passed through the canal in a steamer drawing 19½ feet of water, 340 feet long, and of 1414 tons burden, writes in satisfactory terms of its present condition, while admitting that much remains to be accomplished before it can be considered as a completed highway between the Mediterranean and Red Seas. The vessel in which he took passage from Suez was detained six hours at the entrance to permit the downward exit of two steamers from Alexandria, and this at once suggests the absolute necessity of frequent "sidings," so as to obviate the necessity of similar delays in future. Although the published charts indicate places where these are supposed to exist, no sidings whatever are to be found between Suez and Ismaile, while the curves of this portion of the work render the passage unusually difficult. The correspondent to whom we have referred also complains of the defective pilot organization. Few, if any, of the men taking charge of vessels passing through understand one word of English. The writer's recommendation that the entire channel be widened, so as to allow steamers to pass each other at any point, is not likely to find acceptance for a considerable time, the enormous expense it would involve rendering it at present impracticable.

One of the narrowest portions of the work is just beyond Suez, where the canal leaves the bay, and dredges are still busy in deepening and widening the channel. From Chalouf to the Bitter Lakes, however, it may be considered as complete, in the sense of a "single track" canal. Throughout its entire length the course is well marked off, and no accident need be apprehended from a want of necessary buoys and landmarks. The minimum depth at any point in the canal proper is stated to be twenty-two feet, that in Lake Timsah at twenty-one feet, and the banks are described as firm and showing no signs of drift. A tug is, however, deemed necessary, even when the vessel in transit is a steamer, and this is a decided disadvantage. The total cost of passing through the eighty-six miles and a half of canal is, to vessels of fifteen hundred tons, about £700 sterling, or some $3200.

And this suggests the question of income. It will be remembered that in June last the directors of the company declared their inability to pay up the interest of the coupon bonds due about that date, and it does not, unfortunately, seem that their financial prospects have since improved. The total capital is put down at £16,500,000, of which a considerable portion is held by the Viceroy of Egypt. But to pay the interest due to outside shareholders alone, an annual income must accrue of £840,000, while the cost of maintenance, dredging, etc., is roundly estimated at £160,000 for the same period. There must, therefore, be a total annual income of £1,000,000, or about $4,800,000, to make the canal a bare success, quite irrespective of any profit to the Egyptian Government; and to furnish this, at the rate of ten francs a ton, will require the daily transit of 6850 tons. The maximum traffic as yet reached has never exceeded, though frequently falling short of, two thousand tons. Many causes have doubtless conspired to decrease the revenue of the canal during the past six months. The war now raging has had a most injurious effect. But despite all this, it cannot be hoped that the busy season now commencing in India will so greatly add to the traffic as to furnish a sufficient quantity of tonnage to defray expenses. Should it be found that this is the case for a reasonable period after the declaration of peace, a grave question will arrive as to the manner in which the canal is to be maintained. The tariff of tonnage dues cannot be increased, as that would render them prohibitory; and yet a water-way requiring such constant dredging and banking cannot be maintained by any company at a dead loss. Government aid must step in, or the labor of years and expenditure of millions will be thrown away; but no one power will permit another to assume the preponderating influence which a sole charge of the canal would insure to those exercising it. The English capitalists may turn out to have been correct in their prediction—that it would never pay in a business sense. That it will ever be abandoned is, after the enormous effort used in its construction, unlikely. Its ultimate fate will, however, possess greater interest for our mercantile community than was at first deemed possible, as there was an inclination to doubt whether it would be worth the while of vessels bound from China to New York to avail themselves of the short cut it offered.

THE DISCIPLINE OF PARIS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There may be, after all, a silver lining to the cloud which hangs over Paris. The life of this beautiful city has been for eighteen years one of the most singular examples ever seen of an unbroken tide of material success. It has increased vastly in extent, in riches, in population, and in every department of luxury and art there has been an improvement without parallel in recent times. It has been fashionable for those tourists who imagine that with the aid of their Fetridge and their courier they have mastered all the social and political problems of Europe, to build upon this fact a theory of the omniscient wisdom and sagacity of the Emperor. But in fact there are two powers which, working together, have made the modern Paris. One of these is the railroad system of France, which has performed there the marvels we are familiar with in New York and Chicago, and the other is the genius of Haussmann, the Prefect of the Seine. It is he who has combined and organized the abundant resources which the recent developments of trade in France placed in his hands, and who has accomplished the practical miracle of tearing down and rebuilding, without a moment's check or pause in its daily life, a city of two million inhabitants.

It is true this success was only apparent and superficial. The city which rose from the ruins wrought by the hammer of the municipal king was a marvellously beautiful and harmonious one. No vested rights, no historical memories, were allowed to stand in the way of the despotic Alsacian's passion for uniformity. He grew at last well-nigh monomaniac in this respect, and pushed his fanlike system of streets which diverged from the Grand Opera through costly blocks of stores and palaces almost entirely new. Of course, such an annihilation of positive values could not but entail disastrous consequences. There was a factitious compensation in the enhanced prices of the new structures. But gradually, as a consequence of this mad sacrifice of everything to considerations of mere taste, the cost of living rose to an unendurable point, and the whole laboring population was exiled to the suburbs. It was a vicious circle from which there seemed no escaping. The public works attracted laborers, and made at the same time wages higher and subsistence dearer. Taxes rose like a rising tide, and the necessity of employing the clamorous bands of workmen made it impossible to discontinue or retrench expenses. All the magic of the Empire could not lay the spirit it had raised.

With the enormous development given by the empire to reckless speculation came an increase of luxury and extravagance, which always accompanies a period of irregular gains, and which was well described by the venerable Dupin, in his startling speech in the Senate, in 1865, on the luxury of women. Never in history was seen such a splendor of toilets and of equipages. Vice shared in the general plenty, and the establishments of the leaders of the half-world rivalled the palaces of princes. The dangerous example of the great and powerful ran like wildfire among a corrupt and languid youth. Who would choose to live by honest official or professional endeavor, when a dexterous theft or embezzlement might put one in position to share the society and friendship of Fleury and Morny? Although an aristocracy is powerless for reform, it is practically omnipotent for mischief.

Borne on this easy tide of success which the great industrial enterprises of the continent were supplying, it seemed as if Paris had lost all sense of responsibility. The city government went on, robbing Peter to pay Paul, taking no thought of the day after to-morrow, satisfied with keeping its hundred thousand laborers quiet with useless and beautiful work, and cooking its frightful deficits barely enough to justify the apathy of the Council of State. The Opposition was little better. The leaders, such as Favre, Pelletan, Garnier-Pages and their associates, were men of the best and truest Republican fibre, who carefully studied the problems of the future, and accepted in the main the American theories of the correlation of rights and duties. But the ardent working politicians of the clubs and secret societies went on with their sapping and mining, apparently without caring whether the building they were seeking to destroy fell on their own heads or not. Like the improvident artisan in Hogarth's picture, they kept sawing energetically at the very branch they sat on. They seemed to think that the same old dissolute, easy life would go on forever, no matter what they did.

The people of Paris most clearly indicated this utter lack of forethought in the manner in which they welcomed the Emperor's declaration of war. They were not shocked at its utter wickedness and criminality. They never thought of the possible consequences. Morally and intellectually they seemed incapable of a serious view either of the ethics or the probabilities of the situation. The city that had rejected the Emperor in the plebiscitum went wild with delight over his greatest crime and his greatest folly. The Republican and Liberal journals—let it be remembered as an offset to subsequent mistakes—were almost unanimous against the war. But they were overborne by the general voice. The people of Paris danced to the piping of the dull despot they had so often denounced by their votes. When the defeat came, they turned upon the false power that had deceived and misled them. There was a certain instinct of justice in this. Bonaparte was the sole cause of the war, and justly fell in it. But the idea of their complicity in his final error never seemed to enter into the minds of those who, being his accessories, made themselves his accusers and judges.

It is impossible that in these two months of siege and misery the Parisians should not have acquired some sense of their own responsibility. They have certainly lost that overweening self-confidence which led them to their ruin. They have seen on what a frail foundation was built that airy structure of apparent prosperity, which for many years has dazzled and deceived the world. They have been living for eighteen years in a feverish dream. Now it is broken, and the work-a-day life will come heavily upon them.

Their conduct during this siege has been such as to prove that the lessons of this hard experience are not lost. With an enemy at their gates so strong and persistent that it seems like the iron hand of necessity slowly tightening upon the throat of the Queen City, with a government deriving its sole sanction from popular consent, the condition of Paris has been as free from tumult and disorder as during the best days of the Empire. The armed people have vindicated the authority of law against disturbers of the peace. The unconquerable Latin pride, which refuses to listen to reason when a fancied honor forbids, prevents them still from giving up the hopeless struggle. But when the end comes, we expect to see in the Paris of future years the good fruits of the terrible discipline through which this glorious city—which more nearly than any other represents the beating heart of the world—has passed and is passing.

A SUGGESTION ABOUT THE NAVY.

From the N. Y. Sun.

A few years ago it was the custom of the British Admiralty to prepare and present to Parliament carefully collected statistics in regard to the discipline on English ships of war. That practice has, it seems, now been abandoned, and this fact has subjected the Admiralty to severe criticisms from the English journals.

It appears that these statistics brought out rather strongly the contrast between ships of good discipline and ships of bad discipline; rather too strongly indeed for the pleasure and comfort of some officers even among the higher grades of the service. So the disagreeable publication was stopped. The British press think it ought to be continued; and, as far as we can judge for others, so do we. But the discussion on the subject furnishes us in this country with a valuable suggestion for ourselves. Would not a similar system of statistics concerning the vessels of the United States Navy be beneficial in aiding to remove some of the evils which certainly exist?

The English reports were so arranged as to show the state of discipline on each particular ship, and in such a way that accurate comparisons of the results as to the respective vessels could readily be made. It was found, for instance, that while on the best ships the ratio of punishments, per 1000 of mean strength, for insubordination, theft, and drunkenness, was indicated by a cipher, the ratio on the worst ships for those three offenses respectively was 417·91, 38·46, and 382·35. What a contrast!

The compiler of these statistics well says that "there is, perhaps, no part of the training of a young naval officer of more importance to the future well-being of the service than that which teaches him how best to command and manage large bodies of men with the least amount of punishment." Let us see how such reports, if intelligently acted upon, could assist the authorities of our own navy in securing such officers.

They would soon indicate that these desirable characteristics were wanting in the *personnel* of some ships, and largely predominant on others. Where the discipline was ascertained to be very poor, the defect in the officers would be found to extend to a majority of them; and the desirable qualities would distinguish most of those serving upon a ship remarkable for its good discipline and the consequent infrequency of punishment. From the latter class it would be advisable to select the instructors at the Naval Academy, and the commanders and officers of the school ships. Those of the other class, whom experience proved incompetent to maintain any but the poorest discipline, could be detailed on duty where their authority over others would be comparatively limited; while by a judicious arrangement of a ship's officers, in which a few poor disciplinarians were placed in company with a majority of thoroughly competent men, inefficiency in the matter of discipline would eventually be weeded out.

MILITARY PRESTIGE IN AMERICAN POLITICS.

From the N. Y. World.

In one respect, the election of General Grant to the Presidency is a great public benefit. It has disenchanted the worshippers of military heroes, and nullified military influence in our politics. There is a tendency in human nature to admire military achievements above any other exertion of mental energy; and in this country we have been so fortunate in our great soldiers, that the natural tendency has been considerably strengthened. Our first military hero was Washington; the second, Jackson; and at a later period, Taylor and Scott. The two first were among the most illustrious of our political chiefs; Taylor made a fair President, and Scott a respectable candidate for that office. Gratitude has combined with admiration in elevating great generals to the Presidency. Washington, so far from receiving presents, took no pay for his services, either as General or President. A grateful people were therefore doubly willing to acquit their obligations to that illustrious man, by conferring and continuing the highest honors of the republic. Jackson, too, received no gifts of houses, money, libraries, horses, or plate, and was even compelled to pay a fine for the efficiency of his military measures in New Orleans. An appreciating people were therefore eager to do him justice. Washington and Jackson proved so eminent in civil life as to confirm the popular impression that a great general may be also a great statesman.

It has been reserved to General Grant to reverse the popular judgment on this point, and cure the people of their too ready admiration for military glare. The antidote has come chiefly through his intellectual, but partly also from his moral, defects. Had he possessed capacity as a statesman, the country might have remained for twenty years under illusions which he has completely dispelled in less than twenty months. We were in imminent danger of being dominated by military men for a whole generation; and General Grant has relieved us as completely as if we had not just gone through a great and successful war. General Washington was first elected President six years after the close of the Revolutionary War, and after serving eight years he might have been again re-elected if he had not chosen to set the precedent which limits Presidential service to two terms. General Jackson was first elected President fourteen years after his great victory at New Orleans, and the anniversary of that victory continued to be celebrated in his honor for a whole generation after he had retired from the Presidency. Grant will not be re-elected, and no anniversary will ever be celebrated in his honor.

How has General Grant contrived so soon to wear out the lustre of military success, and to nullify military prepossessions in our politics within a few years after the close of our greatest war? The poverty of his narrow intellect does not suffice to explain the whole effect. It is true that he possesses no one of the qualifications by which a mere citizen rises to political distinction. He has neither information, nor ideas, nor eloquence, nor personal dignity, nor popular manners, nor even that active interest in public affairs which brings a man into sympathy with political life. There is no man in the country who, as a private citizen, was a more absolute political cipher. But he might have been respectable, in spite of these intellectual deficiencies, if he had possessed the right moral tone. The simple tastes and manly contempt for wealth of Garibaldi would have commanded the moral reverence of people who cannot respect his intellect. But General Grant has evinced an ingrained vulgarity of nature. His personal tastes and choice of amusements are very like those of Jim Fisk, with whom he was at one time on terms of intimate association. Morally he is a phlegmatic Jim Fisk; the same dough without the fermenting yeast. With as little taste for books and documents, and less application to labor, he has Fisk's love of money, horses, jauntings, and all sorts of fast life and merely animal recreations. Surely, these are not the qualities of the hero. The degrading gifts he has accepted, and the flagrant nepotism he has practised, have caused the country to rate him as a very ignoble mortal. The public sense of gratitude feels acquitted of all obligations to a man who so obviously values glory only as an instrument of pelf. Certain it is that he has prevented himself, and every other general who served in the late war, from deriving any future political advantage from his military record.

Perhaps there is nothing so remarkable in our political history as this early blight and mildew which have fallen on military laurels. They can no longer make a single vote for any candidate for office, as quick-sighted politicians some time ago discovered. In the elections of this year, it is surprising how few military candidates have been run, either for State offices or for Congress. Woodford for Governor of this State is almost the only one that can be mentioned, and he has merely illustrated the utter decay of military prepossessions. He was General Grant's pet candidate, and was nominated at Saratoga by a convention of soldiers before he received the Republican nomination. He probably did not get a single additional vote in consequence of the soldiers' support. Nor will any candidate, in any election hereafter, make any capital out of a military record. Thanks to General Grant, military prestige in our politics is "played out." It has fallen into as irretrievable contempt as the practice of ostracism among the ancient Greeks, after a low demagogue had been ostracized. We shall accordingly find, in the next Presidential election, that each candidate will stand on his civil qualifications and personal popularity, without any adventitious aid from his participation in the late war.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

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TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
Sold by all Druggists.
A. M. WILSON, Proprietor,
3 2 10m NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER
COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten million dollars.

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17s

☞ NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its next session, for the incorporation of a Bank, according to the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled ATLANTIC BANK, and to be located in Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. jy14 6m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of
Ladies' and Gents' Watches
Of American and foreign makers.
DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.
LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.
Our stock has been largely increased for the approaching holidays, and new goods received daily.
Silver Ware of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.
Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 fmws

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND
3 2 1y] SILVER WARE,
Second floor of No. 632 CHESNUT Street,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

LOOKING GLASSES,
Strictly our own manufacture, and of warranted workmanship, at the lowest prices.
ALL THE NEW CHROMOS of Europe and America.
SWISS RUSTIC GOODS, invoices opened to-day.
Sole Agency for the ROGERS GROUPS.
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, open, free at all times.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL,
Per Ton of 2240 Lbs., Delivered.
LEHIGH—Furnace, $7 50; Stove, $7·75; Nut, $6·50.
SCHUYLKILL—Furnace, $6·50; Stove, $6·75; Nut, $5·25.
SHAMOKIN—Grate, $6·75; Stove, $7; Nut, $6.
EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Yard corner TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [8 20 rptf
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street.

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street, / 724 SANSOM " 10 12 tf

$4·75 FOR A LONG TON OF NUT COAL, at EASTWICK & BROTHER'S Coal Yard, TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 8 20 rptf

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 2 2 rpi

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the delivery of 203,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in each of the Navy-Yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., will be received at this Bureau until the sixth (6th) day of December next.

These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Live Oak," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offers may be for one or both yards, but must be for the whole quantity in each yard, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a guarantee.

Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, twenty-five (25) per centum will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is satisfactorily completed.

In all the deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult and crooked pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the 25 per centum as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such difficult portions be delivered. The remaining 75 per centum, or other proportion of each bill, when approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the yard, will be paid by such purchasing paymaster as the contractor may designate within thirty (30) days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if I of 11 be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor, and his sureties, will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the total amount therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The 203,000 cubic feet to be delivered in each yard will be in the following proportions:—Say 35,000 cubic feet of pieces suitable for stems, sternposts, deadwoods, aprons, sternpost knees, keelsons, and hooks, all siding from 17 to 20 inches, and the hooks siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions in which they enter into the construction of a ship of war; conforming substantially in shape, length, and character with those heretofore received, with frames of corresponding siding, the moulds of which can be seen at any navy yard; 130,000 cubic feet of the siding of 13 and 15 inches, in about equal quantities of each, and 10,000 cubic feet of a siding of 12 inches; all these pieces being in length from 18 to 17 feet, with a natural and fair curve of from 12 to 30 inches or more in that length, and one-half the number of pieces to have from the mean to the greatest crook. Also 30,000 cubic feet of timber siding 43 and 15 inches, in length from 17 to 20 feet.

All to be sided straight and fair, and rough-hewed the moulding way to show a face of not less than two-thirds the siding, the wane being deducted in the measurement.

The timber to be cut from trees growing within 30 miles of the sea, of which satisfactory evidence will be required, and to be delivered in the respective yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, and to the entire approval of the Commandant of the yard.

The whole quantity to be delivered within two years from the date of the contract.

Satisfactory evidence must be presented with each proposal that the parties either have the timber or are acquainted with the subject, and have the facility to procure it.

In addition to the above, separate "Sealed Proposals" will be received at the same time, on the same terms and conditions and similarly endorsed, from persons having the timber on hand already cut, for the delivery in each of the navy yards at Charlestown and Brooklyn, of from 5 to 50,000 cubic feet of Live-oak, the principal pieces siding 14 to 17 inches, the remaining portion 12 and 13 inches; the principal pieces and crooked timber being in the same proportion to the quantity offered as that specified in the first case, with the same lengths and crooks.

The whole amount contracted for in this case must be delivered on or before the 1st February, 1871.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids for any timber under this advertisement if considered not to be for the interest of the Government to accept them, and to require satisfactory evidence that bids are *bona fide* in all respects, and are made by responsible persons

FORM OF OFFER,
(*Which, if from a firm, must be signed by all the members.*)

I (or we), of ———, in the State of ———, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the United States Navy Yard at ———, ——— thousand cubic feet of Live-oak timber, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the date of November 5, 1870, viz.:—

..... cubic feet, suitable for principal pieces, at $—— per foot..... $.....
..... cubic feet, curved timber, at $—— per foot..... .....
..... cubic feet timber, at $—— per ft. .....
..... Total quantity. Total value.. .....

(*The total value to be likewise written in full.*)

Should *my (or our)* offer be accepted, *I (or we)* request to be addressed at ———, and the contract sent to the Purchasing Paymaster of the Naval Station at ——— for signature and certificate.

Date ———.

[Signature], A. B.
C. D.

Witness:

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned ——— of ———, in the State of ———, and ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of ——— is accepted, *he (or they)* will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, or by the Paymaster of the Naval Station designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

Date ———.

[Signatures] C. D.
E. F.

Witness:

Each of the guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which the parties are assessed. 11 7 law4w

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the President of the Commission, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street, until November 30, 1870, for items *one, two,* and *three,* and until December 31, 1870, for the balance of the schedule, for the following materials and labor:—

1. For carefully removing the iron railings and stone base from the four inclosures at Broad and Market streets, and depositing the same in order upon such portions of the adjacent grounds as the Commissioners may select.
2. For removing the trees and clearing the ground.
3. For the lumber and labor for the erection of a board fence twelve (12) feet in height, with gates to inclose the space occupied by Penn Squares, per lineal foot, complete.
4. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foundations, etc., per cubic yard.
5. For concrete foundtions, per cubic foot.
6. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls.
7. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered at Broad and Market street during the year 1871.
8. For undressed granite per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
9. For undressed marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
10. For rolled iron beams (several sizes), per lineal yard of given weight.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

Further information can be obtained by applying to the President of the Board, or to the Architect, John McArthur, Jr., at his office, No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

By order of the Commission.
JOHN RICE, President.
CHAS. R. ROBERTS, Secretary. 11 5

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED "Proposals for Supplying Blanks to the Board of Public Education" will be received at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, addressed to the undersigned, until December 13, at 12 o'clock M., for the supply of all Blanks required for the Public Schools for the year 1871.

A sample of the Blanks authorized by the Board can be seen at the Secretary's office.

By order of the Committee on Supplies.
N. J. HOFFMAN,
11 16, 23, 30, D 13 Chairman.

HATS AND CAPS.

WABBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rpi

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 108 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. wfm

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A number of prominent business men assembled in parlor C of the Continental Hotel last evening for the purpose of taking initiatory steps towards the erection of statues to Samuel V. Merrick and Mathias W. Baldwin. D. S. Brown presided and Israel W. Morris acted as Secretary. A series of resolutions providing for the appointment of a committee to wait upon our citizens to subscribe for the object were adopted. The subscription money, it was provided in the resolutions, is not to be paid until signatures for the sum of $20,000 are obtained. Subscriptions were then made in aid of the object of the meeting, as follows:—M. Baird & Co., $1000; Jesse W. Starr & Sons, of Camden, $500; David S. Brown, $250; Frederick Fraley, $100; John O. James, $100.

—Last evening, about half-past seven o'clock, Frank Rone, 45 years of age, was run over by car No. 12 of the Lombard and South Streets Passenger Railway, at Front and Dock streets, injuring him severely. He was removed to the hospital. The conductor and driver were arrested.

—A meeting of the Public Buildings Commission was held yesterday to consider the request of Councils for information as to their action thus far. An answer was directed to be sent to the effect that no plan has been adopted nor any estimate of expenses made, and as to the intention to build over the intersection of Broad and Market streets, they communicate their opinion endorsed by Messrs. Meredith, Mann, and Brewster, who have been retained as additional counsel to answer the injunction filed. A resolution was adopted directing all proposals to be opened only at a meeting of the Board.

—The sixteenth annual anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association was celebrated last night at the Academy of Music. Quite a large and brilliant audience were in attendance. Speeches were made by Peter B. Simons, late President of the Association; William E. Dodge, President of the New York Association; H. Thane Miller, President of the Cincinnati Association; Rev. Thomas A. Jaggers, of this city, and others.

Attempted Murder and Suicide.

In a late edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH yesterday reference was made to the attempted murder of Mrs. Kate Wolf and the suicide of Charles Wolf, her brother-in-law. The facts of the affair are as follows:—

Charles Wolf, who was 36 years of age, and a gas fitter by trade, resided in his brother's house, No. 1203 Wood street. He was on bad terms with his brother's wife, and quarrelled on one occasion, after which his brother requested him to keep out of the rooms occupied by him. The deceased was in the house all day yesterday, and about 2 o'clock in the afternoon he went into Mrs. Wolf's room in the second story where she was sitting, with an infant child playing upon the floor. The deceased, without speaking, pointed a pistol at her as if about to shoot. Mrs. Wolf sprang to her feet and caught her brother-in-law by the arm, and in the scuffle that ensued the pistol was discharged, the ball missing Mrs. Wolf, but passing through the arm of the child and grazing its side, inflicting a painful but not a dangerous wound. Mrs. Wolf then caught up the child and ran down stairs. In a few moments she heard another shot fired, and on going upstairs Charles was found dead upon the floor of the bath-room. The ball had entered the right temple and came out behind the ear. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict of "Death from suicide" was rendered.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 111⅛.

—Immense quantities of arms are being shipped from New York for the use of the French army.

—The annual Convention of the Northwestern Women's Suffrage Association commenced its session yesterday at Detroit.

—The Hon. Z. B. Vance, Democrat, was yesterday elected to the United States Senate by the North Carolina Legislature.

—Both houses of the Alabama Legislature, after a few minutes session yesterday, adjourned to meet again to-day. There were no new developments as to the Governorship.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The Paid Fire Department Bill Passed.

A special meeting of Common Council was held yesterday afternoon, to resume consideration of the bill creating a paid fire department and other business.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer and City Surveyor, asking for an appropriation of $54,000 to construct a bridge over the Reading Railroad at Fifth stree . Referred.

Mr. Allison presented an ordinance to organize a House of Correction and Employment for the city. Postponed for the present.

Mr. Hetzell appealed from the decision of the chair, to the effect that the Chamber had to resolve itself immediately into Committee of the Whole by reason of the adjournment to consider the Paid Department bill. The yeas and nays being called, the Chair was sustained—28 yeas to 7 nays.

The Chamber then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Miller, from the Nineteenth Ward, in the chair.

An amendment to the effect that no Commissioner of the Fire Department shall hold any Federal, State, or municipal office during his term as commissioner was urged by Mr. Hetzell.

Messrs. Kline and Hanna opposed it.

The amendment was agreed to.

The eleventh section of the bill, defining the duties of the Chief and Assistant Engineers, was next read, and adopted as read.

The thirteenth section prescribes the number of hosemen, firemen, and other officers of each engine company.

Mr. Hetzell offered an amendment, to create the office of foreman, who shall control the affairs of the company, and be permanently employed.

The amendment was not agreed to, and the section was adopted as read.

The seventeenth section of the bill prescribes that the commissioners, chief and assistant engineers, and foremen of companies shall exercise power as police officers in going to, at, and returning from a fire.

Mr. Allen moved to amend by striking out "in going to and returning from."

It was argued that there would likely be a conflict of authority between these officers and the regular police.

Mr. Buzby said that the clause was a very important one of the bill, as it would materially aid in the prevention of disorder at a fire.

It was moved by Mr. Stockdale to strike out the entire section, which was not agreed to.

Mr. Allen withdrew his amendment, and the section was adopted.

The twenty-second section, which appropriates $400,000 to the Fire Commissioners to lease and purchase apparatus, was stricken out, and an amendment of Mr. Hanna's adopted, authorizing the Commissioners to lease apparatus for not exceeding three years.

The appropriation necessary will be made by special ordinance.

The provisions of the bill having been duly considered, the committee rose and reported the bill to the Chamber.

Before it was put on its passage Mr. Hetzell moved to amend the first section by creating five instead of seven commissioners. Not agreed to—10 ayes, 35 nays.

The bill was then read the second and third time, and passed by the following vote:—

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, W. S. Allen, Allison, Baldwin, Bardsley, Blackburn, Bowker, Buzby, Calhoun, Ellis, Glass, Glenn, Hall, Hanna, Huhn, Kline, Ladner, Lewis, Miller, Mitchell, Myers, Oram, Parker, Price, Sellers, Shane, Souder, Stewart, Stiles, Walker, Waples, Willits, and Wagner (President)—34.

Nays—Messrs. Curry, Ebret, Fagen, Gill, Grant, Hamilton, Hetzell, Logan, Nickels, J. F. Stockdale, and Widener—12.

The ordinance fixing the tax rate at $1·80 for 1871 came up next in order, but on motion it was postponed and made the special order for Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Miller, from the Committee on Highways, reported, among other ordinances, one to authorize the opening of Memphis and Gaul streets, from Montgomery avenue to Vienna street. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution authorizing the macadamizing of Lawson street, in the Eighth ward. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution authorizing the grading of Talbot place and other streets. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to authorize the paving of Broad street, from Columbia avenue to Diamond street, and from Coates to Reed streets, with an improved pavement. Postponed.

Also, an ordinance creating a loan of $750,000 for the paving of Broad street. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $1200 for the repaving of Broad street where the railroad tracks had been removed.

Mr. Bardsley, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably on the following ordinances:—

One appropriating $9387 for the expenses of the special election in the First Senatorial district in December next; one appropriating $82,500 for the Park Commission; one appropriating $33,800 to the Trustees of the City Ice Boat; $2000 for the defense of the city, and one appropriating $840,308·56 for police expenses to the department of police for next year. Postponed for the present.

Also, an ordinance making a transfer of appropriation to the Board of Public Education, for the repairs of the Newton schoolhouse.

The ordinance appropriating $9387 for election expenses in the First Senatorial district was taken up, considered, and passed.

Mr. Willits, from the Committee on Surveys, reported favorably on the construction of certain sewers in West Philadelphia, and the bill was passed.

Mr. Miller, from the Committee on Election Divisions, reported an ordinance rearranging the divisions in the Seventh ward, and adding one thereto. Passed.

Also, a resolution changing the place of voting in the Fourth division of the Eighth ward to the corner of Tenth and Locust streets. Also, a resolution changing the place of voting in the Fifth division of the Twenty-sixth ward to Eighteenth and Carpenter streets. Agreed to.

After the consideration of several minor bills from Select Council, the chamber adjourned.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE WAR IN FRANCE—THE PARISIAN VICTORY AT AMIENS—ODO RUSSELL'S MISSION—PRUSSIA'S FUTURE POLICY—THE FEELING AGAINST ENGLAND.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 28.—The opinion at headquarters is that England means nothing by her speaking for Turkey, but will back down as soon as she sees that Russia and Prussia are acting together.

Odo Russell did not come to talk over the Oriental question, but to treat for a new armistice. Yesterday he interviewed Bismarck for two hours. Bismarck says that the unconditional surrender of Paris would not be accepted.

The capitulation of the city would only be permitted when conditions for a complete cessation of hostilities had been agreed to. Thus may those who threaten that the war will not end with the fall of the capital be circumvented. The Provisional Government must bear the odium of making peace. Hunger and rebellion will speedily constrain them to complete submission, and with the dismantling of Paris to an army by which so many strong places have been made defenseless, France will be so completely weaponless as to be innocuous for a decade, even should she turn to refitting her arsenals and replacing her artillery. Her energies should be devoted to the re-establishment of her prosperity and the resuscitation of her impoverished peasantry.

TOURS, Nov. 28—Evening.—The expected decisive battle near Orleans has not yet occurred. There have been numerous skirmishes in the neighborhood, all resulting in French successes. The Prussian loss in these encounters has been very large, including nine guns. The Duke of Mecklenburg was foiled in an attempt to occupy Le Mans, which was covered by a corps of 50,000 men, composed of Fierck's and Keratry's troops, commanded by Fierck.

The main body of D'Aurelles' army still occupies an intrenched position between Orleans and Arthenay. The Germans attempted to encircle him by pressing forward one force, commanded by Prince Frederick Charles, to Gien, and another to Blois, commanded by the Duke of Mecklenburg, while the centre, directly in front of Arthenay, was commanded by Von der Tann. The Government here has every assurance that D'Aurelles' strategy is admirable, and that at the proper moment he will assume the offensive, pierce Von der Tann's line, and push forward towards Versailles, leaving a sufficient force on both wings to occupy the attention of Frederick Charles and Mecklenburg.

Yesterday the right wing of the army of the Loire, having repulsed during the previous day several attempts of the enemy to turn its flank, advanced to Gien and Montarges, and thence commenced a movement towards Pithiviers, in combination with the advance of the right centre of the army at Arthenay to the same point. While these movements were being made detachments of the enemy were in every case driven towards Beaume, midway between Montarges and Pithiviers. Here at 2 P. M. were massed 40,000 men. The French assailed the Prussian positions from the south, capturing two guns. At night all the Germans seemed to be retreating further north. The German losses during November 27 and 28 were very heavy.

The *Gazette de France* reports that General Laronzen successfully engaged the Germans near Pithievers.

TOURS, Nov. 29.—(Special to the New York *Tribune*.)—Keratry has given in his resignation in face of the enemy, and threatens Gambetta with a council of war. He also accuses General Loverda of treason. Keratry is at Tours.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 29.—The French yesterday attacked the Germans at Beaume, between Montargis and Pithievers, and were repulsed. Frederick Charles was present and directed the operations. A thousand prisoners fell into our hands.

An official despatch from General Werder confirms the reported defeat of Garibaldi at Pasgnes on Saturday last, and their disorderly flight. Werder followed up his success on the next day by turning the position to which the French had retreated, falling on their rear, and inflicting a loss of 400 killed. The French retreated in four directions. The Prussians loss was fifty killed.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 29.—(Special to New York *Tribune*.)—A demonstration was made by the French last night against Bezons from Mont Valerien, and another against Montrouge this morning from the same place. There was also a serious attack upon the Prussian corps stationed at Choisy, at 9 o'clock this morning, but the assaulting columns were repulsed, with many killed and 250 prisoners taken. The German loss is small. The Bavarian corps were also engaged. A heavy fire was kept up by the French from Ville Juif.

LONDON, Nov. 29—(Special to the New York *World*.)—At a Cabinet council yesterday a despatch was received from Odo Russell, containing Bismarck's proposal for a conference at London to settle Russia's claims. Also a note from Bernstorff, that Prussia had recommended Russia to withdraw Gortschakoff's note, on condition that the conference be held. Gortschakoff's second note was again read, and the Cabinet agreed to Granville's reply, expressing the willingness of England to agree to a conference, provided Russia withdraws Gortschakoff's first note. Messengers were immediately sent to St. Petersburg and Versailles to convey this reply.

Private advices from St. Petersburg represent that the anti-English feeling is so strong that even the old English residents find it necessary to absent themselves from public places.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—(Special to the New York *World*.)—A later Tours despatch of to-day says that the right wing of the French army made six simultaneous attacks on the German left yesterday, and was successful in five of the actions.

THE LATE M. PARADOL.

Prevost-Paradol is the second of French diplomatists who have died within the last three and twenty years by their own hands, and whose deaths have happened in coincidence and in supposed connection with the presaged fate of personal and dynastic policy. The first was M. Bresson, who had been French Minister at Madrid during Louis Philippe's Spanish marriage intrigues, pregnant with such fatal consequences to the reigning houses of both France and Spain. In the second instance of strange calamity now before us, it is impossible to say what effect the sudden arrival of the war news from Europe may have had on a sensitive mind, coupled with a frame already in a state of suffering from unusually intense heat in a foreign climate. Prevost-Paradol's published writings, however, of two years previously, proved that he had long regarded war with Prussia as a question only of time. Had his bodily health, under the burning sun of Washington, been in its normal condition, it is hard to believe that the mere fulfillment of his own predictions could have so affected his mind as to have driven him to seek refuge in suicide from the possible consequences, whether to his country or to himself, of military and political calamities which could not then be contemplated as inevitable, least of all by Frenchmen. Whatever indeed might ensue could only by the most malignant ingenuity be made to reflect discredit on a man whose Liberal literary antecedents had occasioned his selection by a professed Liberal Cabinet to bear the olive-branch from Imperial France to the great transatlantic republic. Even if the new Minister at Washington had come to think M. Ollivier's Liberalism the hollow and broken reed it has since proved, and his own position, by consequence, more or less a false one, the late example of another literary Imperial convertite relapsed might have assured him that the French Liberals would receive him with open arms again, whenever, like Sainte-Beuve, he returned to his *premiers amours*.—*London Quarterly Review.*

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·04	MOON SETS	..
SUN SETS	4·34	HIGH WATER	8·11

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JOSEPH C. GRUBB, E. A. SOUDER, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Alaska	Aspinwall	New York	Nov.	2
Guiding Star	Antwerp	New York	Nov.	3
Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	8
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	12
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	12
Siberia	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Nov.	15
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	15
France	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	16
Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	Nov.	16
C. of Brussels	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	17
Pereire	Brest	New York	Nov.	19
Holland	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	19
China	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	19
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York v. H.	Nov.	19

FOR EUROPE.

Calabria	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	1
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	2
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	3
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	3
India	New York	Glasgow	Dec.	3
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	7
Pereire	New York	Havre	Dec.	10
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	10
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Dec.	10
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Dec.	13
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	17

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Dec.	1
Cuba	Baltimore	N. Orls. via K. W.	Dec.	1
Geo. Washt'n	New York	New Orleans	Dec.	3
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Dec.	3
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Dec.	3
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Dec.	13

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Lancaster, Bartlett, Antwerp, Workman & Co.
Steamer William P. Clyde, Sherwood, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Barrett, 60 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., and passengers to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers:—R. Hoffman; W. Nicholson; and Gideon Babcock.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, 60 hours from Charleston, S. C., with cotton, etc., to Souder & Adams.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.
EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 29.—Ten barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Cora Hunt, with barley, for Philadelphia.
Clinton, with horse-shoes, for Baltimore.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 29.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

W. T. Blessing, R. C. Dorn, S. A. Tanner, Harvest Moon, and Ellen, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 30.—The J. L. Post, General Sherman, J. C. Baker, and S. E. Anthony, all with coal, for New York, left last night.

14 regular barges, and 1 transient, light, for Baltimore, left this port last night. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Nov. 30.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Lebanon Trans. Co. and Pfeifer & Manning, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Jennie Florence, J. R. Ryan, and S. W. Arnold, with lumber to R. Woolverton.
W. H. Carter, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
D. M. Evans, with lumber to D. E. Trainer & Co.
Shaw & Merrill, with lumber to Maule, Bro. & Co.
Wyoming, with stone to order.
Maggie, with poplar wood, for Manayunk.

(*By Telegraph.*)

LEWES, Del., Nov. 29.—Arrived this morning, brig Planet, from Demerara for orders. Sailed, brig Hunter, from Tuspan, Mexico, for New York.

P. M.—The bark Elgin got afloat at noon, and was towed into the harbor by the revenue cutter Miami. Wind W. Thermometer, 64.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer Prussian, from Liverpool, at Portland, Me., yesterday.

Br. steamer Denmark, Forbes, from Liverpool 5th inst., at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer City of Cork, from New York, at Queenstown yesterday.

Br. steamer Pennsylvania, from New York for Liverpool, touched at Queenstown yesterday.

Br. steamer City of London, from New York for Liverpool, at Queenstown 28th inst.

Br. steamers City of Limerick, Phillips, for Liverpool, and Wisconsin, Williams, for Liverpool and Queenstown, cleared at New York yesterday.

N. G. steamer Westphalia, Schyerson, for Hamburg, cleared at New York yesterday.

N. G. steamer Hammonia, from Hamburg for New York, is detained at London, leaky.

Steamers City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, for Cape Haytien and Port-au-Prince, and City of Mexico, Timmermann, for Havana and Vera Cruz, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamer Regulator, Brooks, from New York, at Wilmington, N. C., 26th inst.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Boston yesterday at 5 P. M.

Steamer Leopard, Hughes, from Salem for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 28th inst.

Steamer Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamer Panther, Mills, hence, at Washington, D. C., 2 P. M. yesterday.

Steamer Juniata, Hoxie, hence, at Havana 21st inst. for New Orleans.

Brig Anna McKnight, Davis, hence, at Portland 27th inst.

Brig Mary Cobb, Brown, from Providence for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 25th inst.

Brig Clara, McIver, hence, at St. John, N. B., 21st instant.

Schrs G. C. Morris, Gifford, and Dennis, Gray, fm Boston for Philadelphia, at Hyannis 28th inst.

Schr William H. Dennis, from Bangor for New York, at Hyannis 28th ult.

Schr Tennessee, Greed, hence, at Newburyport 21th inst.

Schr Alabama, Vangilder, from Providence for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 25th inst.

Schr Sarah Clark, Griffin, hence, at Newport P.M. 25th inst.

Schr David Wasson, Tapley, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Salem 26th inst.

Schr L. & M. Reed, Steelman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 27th inst.

Schr William F. Phelps, Cranmer, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 27th inst.

Schr Manantico, Claypole, fm Millville, at Boston 26th inst.

Schr Annie May, Baker, hence, at Marblehead 25th instant.

Schr Henrietta, McLindey, from Trenton, at New Haven 27th inst.

Schr Richard Vaux, Whitaker, cl'd at New York yesterday for Baltimore.

Schr Estelle, from Provincetown for New Castle, Del., at Holmes' Hole 28th inst.

Schr Pedro A. Grau, Cobb, cleared at New York yesterday for Cienfuegos.

Schr Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, for New York, was loading at Indianola 19th inst.

Schr John S. Lee, Vangilder, for Philadelphia via Jacksonville, cleared at Savannah 28th inst.

Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, hence, at New Bedford 27th instant.

Schrs Zuletta Kenyon, Buckingham, from Pawtucket; T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, and A. T. Cohn, Springer, from Providence; and J. H. Moore, Nickerson, from Boston, all for Philadelphia, sailed from Dutch Island harbor 25th inst.

Schrs Mary Edward, A. H. Whittmore, Willie Martin, Admiral, J. L. Pierce, Nadab, Alice, Lizzie P. Simmons, David Crowell, John Stockham, Ida May, Rhodella Blew, H. Atwood and others, sailed from Holmes' Hole 28th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Bark A. B. Wyman, from Savannah 25th inst. for Liverpool, had on board 2660 bales of upland cotton, valued at $198,408·55.

Schr Henry Lee, Barrett, from Wilmington, N. C., 17th inst., for Philadelphia, with 96,000 feet of lumber and 56,000 shingles, went ashore on Wednesday last on Hog Island, Va. The captain says she may be got off with favorable weather. Messrs. Baker have contracted to get her off for 40 per cent.

Schr Dick Williams, of Philadelphia, was boarded by river thieves some time during Thursday night last, while lying at anchor in the harbor of Providence, just below Field's Point, and robbed of her forward running rigging.

Schr S. Applegate (of New York), Sears, from Elizabethport for Bridgeport with 200 tons of coal, went ashore Nov. 27 on Penfield Reef, near Black Rock Lighthouse. The vessel lies high and dry upon the rocks, and is in danger of going to pieces when the tide rises.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Light-vessel at Brenton's Reef, after having been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, was towed to her station on the 25th inst.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman, Clement A. Griscom, William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. 2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwfly No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton, John Carrow, George I. Young, Jos. R. Lyndall, Levi P. Coats, Samuel Sparhawk, Charles P. Bower, Jesse Lightfoot, Robert Shoemaker, Peter Armbruster, M. H. Dickinson, Peter Williamson, Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, John F. Smith, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE CO.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1870.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED from November 1, 1869, to October 31, 1870:—

On Marine and Inland Risks	$799,419·36	
On Fire Risks	154,801·20	
		$954,220·56
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1869.		502,489·32
		$1,456,709·88

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF as earned from November 1, 1869, to October 31, 1870:—

On Marine and Inland Risks	$880,746·79	
On Fire Risks	151,548·67	
		$1,032,295·46
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc.		152,500·98
		$1,184,796·44

LOSSES, EXPENSES, etc., during the year as above:—

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$515,555·93	
Fire Losses	99,603·08	
Return Premiums	81,921·69	
Reinsurances	40,098·85	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.	50,201·40	
Taxes—United States, State, and Municipal Taxes	63,000·12	
Expenses	24,845·90	
		$875,126·97
		$309,669·47

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1870.

$500,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	$333,375·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000	Western Penn. Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. R. R. guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 Shares Stock	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 Shares Stock	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 Shares Stock	4,000·00
261,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,260,150 Par.	Market Value	$1,293,557·50
	Cost, $1,264,447·34.	
	Real Estate	$56,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375·47
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7,950. Estimated value	3,912·00
	Cash	142,911·73
		$1,820,727·97

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1870 certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1866, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividends whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Joseph H. Seal, James Traquair, Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William C. Houston, H. Frank Robinson, Samuel E. Stokes, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, John B. Semple, Pittsb'g, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Ass't Secretary. 11 11 17t

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Franklin A. Comly, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full)	$200,000·00
CASH Assets, October, 1870	581,139·12

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benj. T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, Wm. G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT,

In small casks.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
MAD'LLE CHRISTINA NILSSON
IN CONCERT AND ORATORIO.

Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor of announcing that MAD'LLE CHRISTINA NILSSON will, prior to her departure for the West, appear THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING at 8, IN ONE GRAND CONCERT, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY,) Dec. 1, at 8 o'clock, GRAND ORATORIO NIGHT, on which occasion MAD'LLE CHRISTINA NILSSON will appear, for the first time in Philadelphia, in Handel's Grand Sacred Oratorio, THE MESSIAH, AND IN ONE GRAND NILSSON MATINEE, ON SATURDAY, Dec. 3, at 2 o'clock.

MAD'LLE CHRISTINA NILSSON will, on this occasion, be assisted by the following unrivalled combination of artists:—Mme. MOZART, Soprano, Miss CARY, Contralto, Mad'lle MARIE KREBS, the distinguished Pianist, (her first appearance in Philadelphia.) Sig. BRIGNOLI, Tenor, Mr. SIMPSON, Tenor, Sig. VERGER, Baritone, Mr. WHITNEY, Basso, Mr. H. VIEUXTEMPS, the renowned Violinist.

Arrangements have been made with the HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY, under the Conductorship of......Mr. L. ENGELKE. THE GRAND ORCHESTRA will be under the direction of MESSRS. MARETZEK AND ENGELKE. CONDUCTOR......SIG. BOSONI.

SCALE OF PRICES.

General Admission, $2; Reserved Seats in Balcony, $3; Reserved Seats in Parquet and Parquet Circle, $4; Family Circle, $1; Reserved Seats, Family Circle, $1·50; Proscenium Boxes, $25 and $30.

To the Matinee, tickets, $2; with Reserved Seats in Parquet and Parquet Circle and Balcony, $3 each. Family Circle as above.

Seats can now be secured for either of the performances at the ACADEMY and NORTH'S MUSIC STORE, No. 1026 Chesnut street. 11 30

Steinway's Pianos are used at Nilsson Concerts.

NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.

Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES.
THIRTY CAGES OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
THE RHINECEROS, THE ALLIGATOR, THE FAT WOMAN AND LIVING SKELETON. THE LAST SUPPER, ETC., ETC.

Admission, 25 cents to all the Attractions. Matinee, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2 o'clock.

In the Lecture Room will be presented the elegant comedy entitled NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS, And the Musical burlesque entitled ROUGH DIAMOND.

Characters by the entire Company. 11 26
R. F. SIMPSON, Business Manager and Treasurer.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Director of Amusements.

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

After Saturday Night, November 26, this Theatre will be closed until MONDAY EVENING, December 12, when it will be re-opened with a Dramatic Company under the immediate and personal supervision of MR. E. L. DAVENPORT, Sole Lessee and Manager, who, having recovered from his late severe and protracted illness, will have the honor of shortly appearing before his friends and the Philadelphia public.

Full particulars of the company and the business of the season will be published hereafter. 11 28

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾. THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 30, Last Night but Three of MR. J. S. CLARKE.

Mr. Clarke will perform characters presenting the strongest possible contrast. BOB TYKE, in Morton's fine old comedy of THE SCHOOL OF REFORM, and JACK GOSLING, in the enormously-successful comedy of FOX AND GOOSE, by John D. Stockton and W. Brough.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.

TO-NIGHT (Wednesday), Nov. 30, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. MRS. JOHN DREW AS MISS HARDCASTLE, aided by the full company.

After which the musical farce, THE SWISS SWAINS.

Thursday—A VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCES.
Friday—PROF. ADAMS AS SHYLOCK.
Saturday—BENEFIT OF R. CRAIG.
Monday—ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

SECOND WEEK OF MRS. C. WARNER'S CHAMPION CIRCUS.—UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION AND WONDERS.

HARRY WELBY COOKE, CHARLES HENRY COOKE, EMILIE HENRIETTA, And a full troupe, in their wonderful Equestrian Performance every evening at 8 o'clock, and at 2½ o'clock on Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

Prices as heretofore. 11 28 6t

MUSICAL FUND HALL. GERMANIA ORCHESTRA. MATINEES

EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. CARL SENTZ, Conductor. A. G. EMERICK, Manager. Tickets, 50 cents. Package of four, $1. At the office of the Germania Orchestra, North's Music store, No. 1026 Chesnut street, and at the door. 11 8

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE. MAMMOTH ATTRACTION.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE. MR. G. W. JESTER, MR. G. W. JESTER, the man with the talking hand and Ventriloquist. MISS CLARA VERNON, the Brilliant Vocalist. SPLENDID BALLET TROUPE. Fine Ethiopian Minstrel Songs, Dances, Burlesques, and Pantomime of ALADDIN; OR, THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ARCH Street, above Tenth.

THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY. SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS, THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA. OPEN FOR THE SEASON, With the best Minstrel Organization in the world. Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. for the sale of reserved seats. 9 5 tf

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S MINSTRELS. Good old times come. Admission reduced to 25c. Engagement of the great Comedian, Wm. Arlington. 25 cent Matinee every Saturday, 2½ o'clock 28 6t

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—SIGNOR BLITZ AND SON EVERY EVENING, COMMENCING at 7¾. Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3. MAGIC, VENTRILOQUISM, AND CANARIES. BENEFITS SECURED FOR SOCIETIES AND LODGES. 11 26 4t

GRAND GERMAN SANITARY FAIR, AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, from December 20 to January 2, 1871.

Gifts for the Fair, communications received, and information given at the German Society's Hall, No. 24 South SEVENTH Street. 11 28 30t*

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

LUTZ & KLEIN,
(SUCCESSORS TO I. LUTZ),
No. 121 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Have now on hand a full assortment of first-class FURNITURE, which their friends and customers are respectfully invited to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, lately received a large invoice of FRENCH FURNITURE

Manufactured by the best houses in Paris, which they offer to sell at Paris panic prices. 10 2

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION AT CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 1

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1870.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

BISMARCK'S NEW PROGRAMME.

IF we are to believe a cable telegram from Versailles purporting to give an account of an interview between Odo Russell and Bismarck, the Germans have resolved to refuse to accept the unconditional surrender of Paris and to permit it to capitulate only when conditions for a complete termination of the war have been agreed to. The object of this extraordinary resolution is to force the Provisional Government to make a humiliating peace under peril of starving two millions of Frenchmen who are now hemmed in by the invading armies, and, in one sense, as much under their control as if they were held as hostages. The annals of war cannot furnish a parallel to the present position and policy of the German forces. And if, in addition to a continuance of the siege of Paris, they are enabled to detach a sufficient force to cripple or capture the first grand army of the French Republic, the programme imputed to Bismarck must soon prevail. However stubborn or indifferent the Provisional Government may be, it cannot long bear up under the double pressure of a decisive German victory over its new recruits, and the wails of anguish that must go up from every corner of France when famine commences in her capital a reign of terror a thousand times more fearful than that established by Robespierre. Of the true condition of the beleaguered capital very little is actually known, but her provisions must be nearly exhausted, and the hour is near at hand when nothing but an overwhelming French victory or submission to the German terms of peace can save Paris from starvation.

THE NEW FREE-TRADE PARTY.

A BANQUET of the leading free-traders of the country was held at New York on Monday evening, at which plans for a new crusade against American industry were discussed under the exhilarating influence of a twenty-dollar-a-head dinner. One great object of this demonstration was to hasten the formation of a formal coalition between the so-called Republican revenue reformers and the Democratic party. The leading Democratic free-trade member of Congress, Hon. S. S. Cox, bluntly proposed that such an affiliation should at once be made. He promised to bring the Democratic party up to what he calls the proper standard of opposing every form of protection, or, if he failed in this, to join a radical Republican free-trade organization; but he might as well have speculated upon the relative chances of a mouse swallowing an elephant or an elephant swallowing a mouse, as upon the question whether a handful of Republican free-traders should swallow up an army of Democratic free-traders or be stowed away in a small corner of the maw of Sunset Cox's party. The most jesuitical speech of the evening was delivered by Wells, the ex-Special Commissioner of Revenue, who advocated free trade on the extraordinary ground that it was the only true system for developing American manufactures. He is not yet fully prepared to give up his treasherous old policy of running with the hare and barking with the hounds; and he is retained by free-traders who continually manifest deadly hostility to our diversified industries for the ignoble purpose of luring discontented American manufacturers into the support of a ruinous policy. He virtually proclaimed himself, in his speech on Monday evening, to be a mean spy and a scheming traitor, and as he also acknowledged that he has entered into the paid service of Governor Hoffman, of New York, who hopes to ride into national power in 1872 on the free-trade issue, we must expect that Wells will continue his descent in the circling hell of political infamy until he has sounded the very lowest depths of its profound abyss.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE property holders in the neighborhood of Washington and Independence Squares are determined, notwithstanding the expressed wishes of the people, that the new public buildings shall not be put upon Penn Squares if it can possibly be prevented, and they are leaving no stone unturned to accomplish their object of having them placed in an utterly unsuitable location in order that a comparatively few buildings on Walnut, Chesnut, Fifth, Sixth, and other streets may be made to yield in the future, as they have in the past, enormous profits from the rental of rooms as offices. It was thought by our citizens generally that an expression of opinion at the polls would settle the whole controversy forever, and the wording of the law, as well as the discussions that took place previous to the election, allowed no voter a pretext for not expressing his preference between the rival sites in an intelligent manner. The law expressly gave the commission power to locate the buildings upon the intersection of Broad and Market streets, if they thought proper to do so; and that this would be the result in case the Penn Square site was chosen was considered by the opponents of that site as one of their strongest arguments, and was urged with a persistence that intimated clearly that they fully understood the wording of the law. Now that the choice of the people has been definitely made it is claimed that the law gave the commission no such power, and the announcement of their intention of placing the buildings on the only place where they will make a creditable architectural display, or fulfil in a proper manner the purposes for which they are intended, is made a pretext for causing further delays, and, if possible, of preventing the erection of the buildings anywhere but upon the two squares that the voters of the city refused to recognize as proper sites for them. The anti-Penn Squareites have, as a last resort, obtained from the Supreme Court a preliminary injunction restraining the commissioners from prosecuting the work, upon a petition purporting to emanate from a number of prominent property-holders in the neighborhood of Penn Squares. We are authorized to state that one of these so-called petitioners, Richard Peterson, Esq., did not authorize this use of his name, but on the contrary refused positively to sign the petition, for the good and sufficient reason that he is warmly in favor of having the public buildings placed just where the commissioners design to place them—at the intersection of Broad and Market streets. In all probability it will be found, upon investigation, that others of the names that appear upon the petition are used in the same fraudulent manner; and the court, before it attempts to hear an agument on the injunction, would do well to inquire into the matter, and find out whether it has not been imposed upon by a gross and disgraceful fraud.

With regard to the arguments against the plans of the petitioners, they can only be characterized as the weakest kind of twaddle. The intersection of Broad and Market streets is the only proper place for an imposing pile of buildings such as the commissioners propose to erect, and it is the sheerest nonsense to suppose that with a street 130 feet wide around them, they will in any sense be obstructions either to Broad or Market street. On the contrary, they will break up the uniformity that is, to all strangers, one of the most unpleasant characteristics of Philadelphia, they will be seen to advantage from a number of points of view, and they will do more to ornament and improve both of our great thoroughfares than dozens of handsome edifices scattered along the lines of the streets. All of the clamor against the plans of the commissioners comes from interested parties, whose motives should be considered well by the court in rendering its decision, and it will be an outrage upon the present citizens of Philadelphia as well as upon the future generations, if the wishes of the people, expressed in a clear, emphatic, and unmistakable manner at the polls last October, are defeated by any of the mean tricks to which the Washington and Independence Square property-holders are now restoring.

THE COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF ENGLAND, which would be seriously imperilled if that country should engage in a war with Russia, are shown by a parliamentary return recently issued. At the end of the year 1869 there were remaining on the register of the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands, 24,187 sailing vessels of 4,765,304 tons, and 2972 steam vessels of 948,367 tons. These numbers, as compared with those for the end of the year 1868, show an increase of 46,070 tons in the steam tonnage, but a decrease of 112,929 tons in the sailing tonnage. The British possessions show at the end of 1869, 11,347 sailing vessels of 1,386,012 tons, and 566 steam vessels of 82,975 tons, being an increase of 5021 tons in the sailing tonnage, and of 8371 tons in the steam tonnage. The total for the British empire, therefore, at the end of 1869, was 35,584 sailing vessels of 6,151,316 tons, and 3538 steam vessels of 1,031,342 tons, being an increase of 54,441 tons in the steam tonnage, but a decrease of 107,908 tons in the sailing tonnage. The grand total of sailing vessels and steam vessels on the registers of the empire at the end of 1869 was 39,072 vessels of 7,182,658 tons, showing, as compared with the end of 1868, a decrease of 1235 in the number of vessels, and of 53,467 tons in the tonnage. The tonnage on the register of the port of London at the close of the year 1869 was 1,087,589 tons, as much as 267,059 being steam tonnage; at Liverpool, 1,484,973 tons, 237,900 being steam tonnage; Clyde ports, 535,490 tons, 120,066 being steam tonnage; Tyne ports, 379,732 tons, 40,917 being steam tonnage; Sunderland, 244,056 tons, 31,698 being steam tonnage; Hull, 104,804 tons, 67,317 being steam tonnage; Aberdeen, 103,248 tons, 5319 being steam tonnage; Canada, with Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, shows on the registers 882,700 tons, 31,220 being steam tonnage; Australia and New Zealand, 295,764 tons, 29,319 being steam tonnage; India, 139,422 tons, 7462 being steam tonnage. Of the whole mercantile tonnage of the British empire at the close of the year 1869, 15,997 vessels of 473,191 tons were vessels not exceeding 50 tons and 23,075 vessels of 6,709,467 tons were vessels exceeding 50 tons. In the year 1869, 1012 vessels of 368,576 tons were placed on the register of ports of the United Kingdom, viz., 781 sailing vessels of 245,373 tons, and 231 steam vessels of 123,203 tons; 1032 vessels of 293,297 tons were sold and transferred in the year, 755 of 202,482 tons were wrecked, and 57 of 8597 tons were broken up.

THE VOTE OF ILLINOIS.

The official returns of the vote in Illinois give the following as the result of the contest for Congressmen at large:—

John A. Logan (Rep.)	164,391
W. B. Anderson (Dem.)	145,191
Nichols (Temperance)	2,966
Total vote	316,548
Logan over Anderson	23,200
Logan over both	20,234

For State Treasurer, the vote stood 168,179 for Bates, Rep.; 144,928 for Ridgely, Dem.; and 3756 for Hammond, Temp.; a total of 316,858 and a Republican majority over all opposition of 19,500. In 1868, the vote for President stood 250,293 for Grant to 199,143 for Seymour—a total of 449,436, and a Republican majority of 51,150.

The following gives the names of the candidates elected in each district, those marked thus (*) being members of the present Congress, with their votes and majorities, and the majorities in the same districts in 1868:—

Dist.	Vote.	Maj.	Maj. '68.
1—C. B. Farwell, R.	20,342	5317R	8,181R
2—*J. F. Farnsworth, R.	8,366	†2059R	14,418R
3—H. B. Burchard, R.	11,718	5499R	8,972R
4—*John B. Hawley, R.	12,023	41R	1,722R
5—R. N. Stevens, D.	11,579	†1616D	7,305R
6—*Burton C. Cook, R.	10,341	2629R	7,661R
7—*Jesse H. Moore, R.	14,089	671R	5,159R
8—J. C. Robinson, D.	13,702	†254D	2,884R
9—*T. W. McNeely, D.	12,691	2394D	2,598D
10—E. Y. Rice, D.	13,963	1835D	4,023D
11—*S. S. Marshall, D.	15,771	4327D	3,333D
12—*John B. Hay, R.	10,903	TIR	1,648R
13—*John M. Crebs, D.	13,947	1081D	603D

(†Pluralities.)

The new delegation, it will be seen, stands 8 Republicans to 6 Democrats. In the present Congress there are 10 Republicans and 4 Democrats; and in the Forty-first Congress there were 11 Republicans and 3 Democrats. The new Legislature, according to the official returns, shows a Republican majority of 12 in the Senate and 15 in the House, or 27 on joint ballot, exclusive of 6 "Independent" members, nearly all of whom will act with the Republicans. The election of a Republican as the successor to Senator Richard Yates is therefore assured.

NOTICES.

MEN'S VESTS. MEN'S VESTS. MEN'S VESTS.
MEN'S VESTS. MEN'S VESTS. MEN'S VESTS.
MEN'S VESTS. MEN'S VESTS. MEN'S VESTS.

WINTER VESTS. ALL WOOL, FOR ONE DOLLAR. $1—$1 ONE DOLLAR.

An excellent serviceable article—selling much below their value.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

CLARK'S GOLD MEDAL SALAMANDER HOT-AIR FURNACE consumes less coal, gives more hot air, requires less attention, and in every respect is superior to any hot-air furnace in the country. Call and examine at the warerooms of JOHN S. CLARK, No. 1008 Market street.

CLARK'S GOLD MEDAL HOT-AIR COOKING RANGE.—Fifteen hundred references for this celebrated Range that it will do more cooking and baking, heat more warm water, and heat three large rooms in the coldest weather, with less coal than any range in the market. JOHN S. CLARK, No. 1008 Market street.

CLARK'S CELEBRATED IMPROVED BALTIMORE FIRE-PLACE HEATER.—Twenty men are now employed in putting up these great fuel-saving base burners, which are the only Hot-air Fire-place Heaters in the market. Two thousand testimonials can be shown in favor of this heater. Do not fail to call at the warerooms of the manufacturer. JOHN S. CLARK, No. 1008 Market street.

NO. 47.—EUPHONE.—All who want the elegant EUPHONE-SOLO-STOP, resonant case, Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ, No. 47, for Christmas presents, will please leave their orders with GOULD & FISCHER, No. 923 Chesnut street, at once. The demand is great and supply short. Call and hear them.

NICKEL PLATING is patronized by Uncle Sam. Ordnance officers strongly endorse this new and beautiful mechanic art.

SEE advertisement of Atmore's Mince Meat on Eighth Page.

THE PARKINSON CARAMEL DEPOT, No. 1409 Chesnut street.

Song not by Boker.

The Emperor Nap
Was a terrible chap
To govern the "Beautiful Nation!"
Poor Paris he sold,
And out in the cold
He left all the rest of creation!

The belles and the beaux
Must wear their new clothes
Regardless of "*modes de Paris*,"
And Santa Claus, too!
Why! what will *he* do
For the *bon-bons* he once used to carry?

But never despair,
For PARKINSON'S here!
Call on him *often* and *soon!*
Only lay down the pelf, [11 29 3trp
What he can't make himself
He'll import you, express, by BALLOON!

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, as he is about giving up business, that he will close out his entire stock of FANCY FURS at greatly reduced prices, such as the best

Siberian Squirrel Sets from	$5·00 to $8·00
Astrachan sets from	6·00 to 9·00
Ermine sets from	5·00 to 8·00
Best Royal Ermine sets from	15·00 to 25·00
Mink Sable sets from	12·00 to 30·00
Hudson Bay Sable sets from	40·00 to 75·00
Russian Sable sets from	75·00 upwards

and every description of Furs at Reduced Prices. Persons desirous of purchasing will do well by calling at

JOHN DAVIS',
No. 51 NORTH SECOND STREET.
11 23 wfm1mrp Above Market.

LADIES' FUR SACQUES
In Astrakhan, French Seal, Real Seal, Caraculla and Persianne,
With Muffs and Boas to Match,
A Magnificent Assortment
AT
AGNEW & ENGLISH'S,
No. 839 CHESNUT STREET
AND
No. 29 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
11 16 wslm PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

ALL THE WAY FROM
BAFFIN'S BAY
As far as the
ISTHMUS OF PANAMA,
It is now generally admitted that there are
NO CLOTHES
Furnished for the use of mankind for every climate and in all seasons, which are
HALF AS GOOD
As the substantial and elegant garments made at the
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

The combination of every desirable feature in these Clothes commends them to every male citizen of whatsoever nationality or persuasion. If you want good clothes,

CHEAP,

Come and look at the Winter Stock of

ROCKHILL & WILSON

GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO. UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

$10 Overcoats,
$15 Overcoats
$20 Overcoats,
$25 Overcoats.
Our $15 Suits are more stylish and better cut and trimmed than any offered elsewhere.

FINE
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.
JONES'
One-Price
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 604 MARKET STREET.
CEO. W. NIEMANN.
Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of the most approved styles for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

WATCHES.

Established in 1854.

WATCHES.

EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
No. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
9 1 mws PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,
4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

JEWELRY ETC.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
Now offer their entire importation of
EUROPEAN NOVELTIES
For the Holidays.

These Goods, freshly arrived from LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, and ROME, many of them entirely new to this city, have been expressly made for their retail sales, in every form of Ornament and Use that Art and Taste can devise, in

Bronze, Marble, Crystal, Porcelain, Gold, Silver, Leather, Ivory, Tortoise Shell,
ETC. ETC.,

And are now ready for the inspection of all who will favor with a visit their

Marble Store,
No. 902 CHESNUT St.
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.
11 22 tf4p

GLOVES, ETC.

NEW KID GLOVES.

TWO-BUTTON,
THREE-BUTTON,
AT
The Great Kid Glove Emporium
OF
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 N. EIGHTH St.,
11 12 swtf PHILADELPHIA.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

1870. AUTUMN. 1870.

STEVENSON & SCHWEMMER.

Rich Broche Figured Cotelines
FOR PARLORS AND RECEPTION ROOMS.
HEAVY TAMBOURED LACES
TO CORRESPOND.

Why are their prices over twenty per cent. lower than elsewhere for the same Goods?

First—Because they buy for CASH and receive heavy discounts. These they transfer to purchasers.

Second—Being practical and experienced in all branches of the DECORATING and UPHOLSTERY business, they save by personal attention and supervision at least fifteen per cent. in their expenses, of which their customers shall also have the full benefit.

This makes a total of twenty-one per cent. saved by every customer placing orders in their charge, besides having their work executed in the finest manner and with the utmost despatch.

1113 CHESNUT STREET. **1113**
10 12 wfm3m4p

THE VATICAN, No. 1019 CHESNUT STREET.—Statuary, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Pedestals, and elegant articles of taste for the adornment of the parlor, dining-room, library, hall, and boudoir, and for bridal presents, purchased in Europe previous to the war at a great sacrifice, and will now be sold, retail, at correspondingly low prices. We invite an inspection at our spacious store and showrooms, up stairs. The price of all articles marked in plain figures. Goods packed an shipped free of charge. 10 29 2mrp

DRY GOODS.

1012 CHESNUT STREET. **1012**

Great Closing Out Sale,
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOV. 28,
J. M. HAFLEIGH'S
ENTIRE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
EMBRACING
Silks, Dress Goods, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, White Goods, Laces and Embroideries,
ALSO,
Ladies' Suits, Sacques and Shawls,
WILL BE SOLD
Without Reserve,
AT GREAT SACRIFICE
FOR CASH,
To Close up his Present Business.
11 29 5trp

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
Have just received—
A new lot of Worked Slipper Patterns.
A new lot of Worked Cushion Patterns.
Several new lots of Fancy Purses and Portemonnaies.
New style Lace Hdkfs., at $1, $1·25 to $2·50.
Lace Hdkfs., 44c., worth 75c.; very cheap.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen hemstitched Hdkfs.
A large assortment Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves, bought for cash, very cheap.
Ladies' full regular-made Hose, 25, 28, 30 up to 62½c.
Gents' half Hose, full regular-made, 20, 23, 25, 31c.
Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, 50 and 62½c.
Ladies' and Children's Merino Hose.
Ladies' Cloth, Silk-mixed, Berlin, and Spun Silk Gloves.
Ladies' Buckskin and Castor Gauntlet Gloves.
Gents' Buckskin, Cloth, Berlin, and Spun Silk Gloves.
Children's Cloth Gloves, in blue, white, and scarlet.
Wide Black Sash Ribbons, very cheap.
Colored Sash Ribbons.
Trimming Ribbons, in black and colored.
Black Velvet Ribbons, best quality.
A large assortment Ladies' and Gents' Merino Underwear, very cheap.
A large assortment of Blankets.
All-wool Flannels, Heavy Shaker Flannels.
Opera Flannels, and Plaid Shirting Flannels.
PRICE & WOOD,
9 28w4m] N. W. cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.
N. B.—100 doz. Kid Gloves, $1 a pair, worth $1·25. Jouvin's Colored and Black Kid Gloves.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Presents of intrinsic value may be found at
EDWIN HALL'S,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
IN
RICH BLACK SILKS,
RICH COLORED SILKS,
SPLENDID EVENING SILKS.
The latest styles of DRESS GOODS at very low prices.
Silk Cloaking Velvets,
SILK PLUSHES,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
BLANKET SHAWLS,
VELVETEENS.
ASTRACHAN CLOTHS, CARACULLA CLOTHS, BEAVERS, Etc.
JOUVIN KID GLOVES, CLOTH GLOVES, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
ROMAN SASHES AND SCARFS.
FRENCH MUSLINS AND TARLATANS, for Evening Dresses.
POINT AND VALENCIENNES LACE COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
LINEN AND LACE SETS, APPLIQUE AND VALENCIENNES.
LACES, EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, Etc.
HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS.
The above goods have been selected with great care, and will be sold at the lowest rates.
9 5 mwssm4p EDWIN HALL.

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.
For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply. 9 16 tf
GOULD & FISCHER,
J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT St.
WM. G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH St.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metel Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers,
DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.
DEALERS IN
Government and Railroad Securities,

Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York.	*Drexel, Harjes & Co.,* No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

OPTICIANS.

SPECTACLES.
Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT Street,
9 30 mwf4p PHILADELPHIA.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. Harrison Lambdin.

The recent death of the Rev. Harrison Lambdin is another reminder, if one were needed, of the fact that our war against the Rebellion was in many respects a real war of independence, and, like that of Germany in the beginning of this century, the training school for the nation and its best men. The Rev. Mr. Lambdin, who died on Monday, at the age of thirty, in deacon's orders of the Episcopal Church, had fought through nearly the whole of the recent war. When the Rebellion began he was teaching at the Episcopal Academy, just after graduating at the University. Little past twenty, he gave up his studious habits, his artistic pursuits, and his intense love of domestic life, to take part in the war for the Union. Joining Colonel Chapman Biddle's regiment as a subaltern, he exhibited great bravery and military skill in his first battle—that of Fredericksburg. His good conduct in action and on the field soon won for him promotion, and he became an Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain, then of Major, and finally by brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. He served in succession with various brigade and division commanders, and his zeal and ability were thoroughly tested and appreciated by Rice and Chamberlain and Crawford and Hoffman, to all of whom he gave most efficient assistance. While serving with General Hoffman he was severely wounded near Petersburg, and although after a long sickness he was finally able to return to the field, and served to the close of the war, he never recovered his health. Indeed, he was from his earliest youth so delicate that few of his friends believed that he could withstand the fatigues and exposure of campaigning, yet the hard life gave him fresh strength and new vigor.

His beautiful Christian character, his marked virtues, his hearty enjoyment of all that was good and wholesome in army life, and the perfect immunity which he enjoyed from all its evil influences, all endeared him to his own men and those of his regiment, and in a like degree to the general and staff officers with whom he associated in the later and more distinguished portion of his career in the army of the Potomac. Returned to civil life, he went to work at once and showed the same earnestness in new and old pursuits. Engaged for a time as draughtsman in Mr. Joseph Harrison's engineering works, his old love of art and literature took him back to his teaching, and while he was busily engaged at the Episcopal Academy, he began and carried on his studies for the Episcopal ministry, to which he was admitted last spring. Full of earnest piety, imbued with the purest and highest religious zeal, gifted with great literary skill and restrained from its frequent exercise only by too nice and critical a judgment, utterly unselfish and apparently unconscious alike of his own unusual experience and rare endowments, he gave promise of becoming a useful and, in time, a distinguished officer of the Church. His health, however, was irreparably broken by his incessant hard work, and even a summer spent abroad, where his love of art and his skill with his pencil might have given him the necessary change and rest, was broken by the outbreak of the war, which brought him home. He never recovered sufficiently to set to work at his new labors in the Church, but his life had been spent in its service, and in the midst of his daily avocations he had found time for helping in the establishment of a school for adults, and for instruction both in secular and religious matters, with a zeal and skill which endeared him to his associates. His whole life, short as it was, was full of good works, and it was terminated too soon for others who would have benefitted by it, rather than for himself.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Miss Lizzie Pierson's Debut.

The first appearance upon the stage of a young lady aspirant for dramatic honors is generally a trying occasion for all parties concerned—the *debutante*, the actors, the audience, and the critics. Of the latter, especially, charitable judgment is expected; for a novice can scarcely, with propriety, be judged by the same artistic standard as an experienced actress. It is the critic's principal duty to detect if possible promises of future excellence, and to make all due allowances for the embarrassment that generally renders a *debut* anything but an artistic success even when talent of a high order is manifested. It is very rare indeed for a young actress to so far overcome the difficulties of her position as to merit hearty praise for her first public performance; but the young lady who personated "Pauline" in the *Lady of Lyons* last evening at the Arch Street Theatre did prove herself to be so much superior in all the higher qualities of her art to most *debutantes*, that she is entitled not only to cordial commendation, but to a judgment based upon a different standard of excellence than would have been employed if her acting had been less genuine in its quality. Miss Pierson's *debut* was a brilliant success, and after all proper allowances are made for embarrassment, crudeness, and other drawbacks, the fact remains that she personated "Pauline" with a grace, dignity, expression, and at times power, that would have done credit to an actress of long experience. The play and the character were both well chosen, for in spite of its high-flown language *The Lady of Lyons* is a model of dramatic construction, and it is one of the best acting dramas on the stage, and the character of "Pauline," while it makes no heavy demands upon the powers of the actress, furnishes her with some admirable situations and with opportunities for the expression of a great variety of emotions. For some reason which we do not comprehend, the opening scene of the play was omitted and the *debutante* did not appear until the garden scene in the second act. The representative of "Pauline" was evidently considerably frightened, but she spoke her lines with excellent emphasis, although in too low a tone. Beyond good reading there were no evidences of marked ability until the scene in "Widow Melnotte's" cottage, where "Pauline" learns of the trick that has been played upon her. Here Miss Pierson threw off her embarrassment, and throughout the entire scene, as well as during the balance of the play, her acting was marked by artistic qualities of a very high order, and the hearty applause with which the large audience in attendance greeted her efforts was fully deserved. Miss Pierson is tall, finely shaped, and with a very prepossessing stage presence. Her features are fine rather than bold, and this will probably interfere somewhat with the expression of the deeper tragic emotions in case she essays the higher walks of the drama, although her facial expression last evening was fully up to the requirements of the part she was performing. Her attitudes were generally very graceful and her gestures appropriate and imposing. Her elocution was good, very good, but almost too studied, except in the animated scenes, where the artificialities of her style disappeared to a great extent, and she became more natural as well as more pleasing. Indeed, the greatest fault we have to find with the performance was in the artificial style that marked both the acting and the elocution, except in the scenes where the *debutante* allowed herself to be carried away by the emotions of her part. This was an evidence of careful training, and it may do her good service until she becomes at home upon the stage; but the peculiar constrained stateliness of manner that marked portions of her performance last evening is the characteristic of a school of acting that has had its day, and if Miss Pierson intends to adopt the stage for a profession, the sooner she gets rid of it the better. We feel called upon to make these remarks because Miss Pierson played in a manner that entitles her to something more than a merely complimentary notice, and we are doing her a better service by pointing out some of her deficiencies rather than by alluding merely to her merits. Taking her "Pauline" as an artistic effort, it was better than we have seen from some actresses who have trod the stage for years, and it is especially to be commended for its ladylike grace and dignity. If Miss Pierson is able to perform any of the other leading *roles* of the standard drama in as creditable a manner as she did "Pauline" last evening, she will be entitled to take a place at once upon the stage which few actresses are able to obtain except after years of struggle with the difficulties of their profession.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC this evening Mad'lle Christine Nilsson will appear in a grand concert, assisted by Signor Brignoli, Signor Verger, Mr. Vieuxtemps, and Miss Cary. Mad'lle Nilsson, although she may not create the same *furore* as on her first appearance here, may be assured of a cordial welcome from the lovers of music, and we anticipate a crowded house for this evening.

To-morrow evening, Handel's oratorio of *The Messiah* will be performed. On this occasion Mad'lle Nilsson, Madame Mozart, Miss Cary, Signor Brignoli, Signor Verger, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Vieuxtemps, and Miss Marie Knebs, the distinguished pianist, will appear. The choruses will be given by the Handel and Haydn Society, and the grand orchestra will be led by Messrs. Max Maretzek and L. Engelke.

On Saturday, Mad'lle Nilsson will give a farewell matinee.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. J. S. Clarke will personate "Bob Tyke" and "Jack Gosling" this evening.

AT THE ARCH Goldsmith's comedy of *She Stoops to Conquer* and the comedietta of *The Swiss Swains* will be performed this evening. On Friday Mr. Rufus Adams will appear as "Shylock."

AT THE NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the comedy of *Naval Engagements* and the farce of *The Rough Diamond* will be performed this afternoon and evening.

AT MRS. C. WARNER'S CIRCUS, at the corner of Tenth and Callowhill streets, an equestrian performance will be given this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety performance is announced for this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive entertainment of minstrelsy will be given this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an interesting series of Ethiopian comicalities will be presented this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give magical performances this afternoon and evening at the Assembly Buildings.

THE HOLDERS OF TICKETS for the performance for the benefit of the French sufferers announced to be given at the Amateur Drawing-room, are requested to call or send to the hall on Seventeenth street, above Chesnut, on Thursday and Friday, between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M., when seats may be selected and reserved on the presentation of the tickets.

CITY ITEMS.

No HUMBUG.—
No Humbug.
No Old Stock.
No Old Stock.
No Two Prices Asked.
No Two Prices Asked.
Fair Dealing.
Fair Dealing.
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Thousands Embrace It.
Thousands Embrace It.
At Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.
At Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

A MOST DELIGTFUL DESSERT may be found in the new article of food, SEA MOSS FARINE, which can be purchased for twenty-five cents a package, that will produce sixteen quarts of most excellent blanc mange, or a proportionate quantity of custards, light puddings, farina, creams, sauces, gruels, Charlotte Russe, etc. This seems almost incredible; but it is vouched for by ladies of the highest respectability, who append their names to their statements. The Company state at least fifty delicious dishes can be made from the Sea Moss Farine, and give in their circulars the recipes for many of them. We consider Mr. Rand's discovery a highly important one for the millions, and, indeed, for all classes of society, in these stringent times.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

VALER'S RESTAURANT, No. 929 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

TOURISTS WILL FIND THE AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, the best point from which to visit neighboring places of interest. Cafe, billiards, passenger elevator, suits of rooms, baths, etc.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

BERNARD—PURVES.—On Tuesday evening, November 29th, at Both Eden Church, by the Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, Mr. GEORGE A. BERNARD, of New York, to Miss FANNY R., daughter of Alexander Purves, of Philadelphia.

HOUSEMAN—BICKLEY.—On the 24th of November, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Charles W. Bickley, Mr. THO. R. HOUSEMAN and Miss EMMA BICKLEY, both of Frankford, Twenty-third ward.

ROSE—CHRISTINE.—October 10, 1870, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Theo. Stevens, Mr. JOHN D. ROSE to Miss SALLIE CHRISTINE, both of Hestonville.

DIED.

BRITTAIN.—In Glassboro, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 27th, MARGARET, wife of George D. Brittain, and daughter of the late James and Annie Coull, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, M. Cliff Greene, Glassboro, N. J., on Thursday morning, Dec. 1st, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Glassboro, N. J.

HURST.—On the 28th instant, JACOB M. HURST, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in Bridgeport, Montgomery county, on Friday morning, December 2d, 1870, at half-past 10 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Swedes' Church.

SHREVE.—At Mount Holly, New Jersey, Nov. 28th, 1870, ALEXANDER R. SHREVE, in the 61st year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, Mill street, Mount Holly, N. J., on Friday, December 2d, at 1½ o'clock, without further notice. **

LIFE INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE AT HOME

IN THE

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.

JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

The AMERICAN issues policies on *all* desirable plans at *low rates*, and is *unsurpassed* in the advantages offered to insurers by any Company in the United States. [11 16 wsm20t

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ FRENCH BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE.

To be held at CONCERT HALL, from December 14 to December 24, CHRISTMAS EVE.

Mme. D'Hervilly, of the Chegaray Institute, has kindly consented to take charge of one of the tables which will represent *La France*, and owing to her occupations, which will prevent her calling in person, she solicits her friends to send their contributions to her residence, No. 1527 Spruce street.

An appeal is generally made to all rich and poor of the United States, and especially to Pennsylvania, to contribute to our Bazaar in behalf of the sufferings in *France*, and to send their donations to any of the ladies who have charge of a table.

Mr. Frank A. Drexel has kindly consented to act as banker for the Society, and all funds will be forwarded by him directly to France as soon as communications are opened.

COMMITTEE.

Miss ADELE PICOT, President, No. 906 Spruce street.

Mrs. A. PICOLET, Vice-President, No. 917 Spruce street.

Mme. P. JACOB, Secretary, No. 935 Spruce street.

Mme. M. LARDET, Treasurer, No. 113 S. Tenth street.

At the last meeting each of the tables received a distinctive name, as follows:—

WASHINGTON.

Miss A. Picot, Mme. A. Picolet, Mrs. Annie Nevins, Mme. P. Jacob, Miss L. Parker, Miss M. Smith.

LA FRANCE.

Mme. D'Hervilly, of the Chegaray Institute, No. 1527 Spruce street; the Misses Ruiz.

LAFAYETTE.

Mrs. Dr. Lippe, No. 1204 Walnut street; Mrs. D'Invilliers, Germantown; Mrs. E. Waln Smith, No. 1902 Pine street; Miss E. Lejambre, No. 927 Pine street.

ROCHAMBEAU.

Mad'lle E. Brazier, No. 611 S. Tenth street; Mad'lle A. La Roche, No. 1330 Pine street; Mme. B. Hart, No. 139 N. Twentieth street; Mrs. McCauley, No. 1507 Walnut street.

WILLIAM PENN.

Mme. M. Lardet, No. 113 S. Tenth street; Mme. M. S. Bezard, No. 214 S. Ninth street.

CITY OF ORLEANS.

Mme. E. Salles, No. 212 S. Ninth street; Miss M. Ave, No. 1736 Sansom street; Miss Tabart.

ALSACE.

Mrs. E. R. Perrot, No. 224 S. Ninth street; Mme. Z. Jollivet, No. 224 S. Ninth street.

LORRAINE.

Mme. Romain, No. 251 S. Ninth street; Mme. Steiner, No. 33 S. Eleventh street; Mme. Bourquart; Mme. Kraft.

BURGUNDY.

Mme. A. Breton, No. 223 S. Ninth street; Mme. Monestier, No. 824 Walnut street; Mme. Paul Girard, No. 246 N. Tenth street; Mrs. Alex. de Morat, No. 246 N. Tenth street.

VERSAILLES.

Mrs. M. Lafitte Johnson, No. 1729 Pine street.

SCANDINAVIA.

Mrs. Campbell, wife of the Swedish Consul.

THE POST OFFICE.

In charge of Mrs. Fanny Warner Bicknell, Marble Terrace, West Philadelphia. 11 26

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

No. 1105 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
November 26, 1870.

At a meeting of the Committee, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:—

That the Registering Officers of the First Senatorial District, consisting of the Republican Judges and Inspectors who served at the general election in October last, and three members of the Division Executive Committee, shall meet at the regular places of holding the elections in said district, or such place as the Registering Officers may select, on SATURDAY, December 3, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of correcting the Registry of Republican voters.

That the Union Republican citizens of the First Senatorial District shall meet in their respective Election Divisions on TUESDAY, December 6, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., at the usual place of holding delegate elections, and elect one Delegate from each Division to a Senatorial Convention, to select a candidate for Senator from said district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. W. W. Watt.

That said Convention shall meet, in accordance with Rule 5, for the government of the Republican party, at JEFFERSON HALL, SIXTH and CHRISTIAN Streets, on WEDNESDAY, December 7, at 10 o'clock A. M.

That the Republican Judges and Inspectors who served at the general election in October last shall conduct said primary election, and where vacancies occur such vacancies shall be filled by the remaining election officers, in conjunction with the members of the Division Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President.

JOHN MCCULLOUGH, M. C. HONG, Secretaries. 11 28tf

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDance with the provisions of the Act of Incorporation and the By-Laws adopted for the government of the Company, that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the CITY SEWAGE UTILIZATION COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, Room No. 8, No. 510 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, December 7, 1870, for the purpose of consideration of business of importance to the interests of the corporation, viz., a proposition to place the company in immediate working order. A general attendance of all stockholders is earnestly requested, who will be required to exhibit their certificates of stock for the purpose of registration at that time or previous thereto.

By order of the Board of Directors,

S. J. MEGARGEE, President.

Attest—J. M. HARDING, Secretary pro tempore.
Philadelphia, Nov. 23. 11 26 10t

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 12m Treasurer.

☞ A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL, commencing on the evening of November 28, to continue two weeks. Music during the evenings. Restaurant under able management. Doors open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M. Season tickets—Adults, $1; children, 50 cents. Single admissions—Adults, 25c.; children, 15c.. No raffling. President of the Fair—Hon. ALEXANDER HENRY.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Gen. George G. Meade, Hon. Adolph E. Borie,
Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Dr. Elwyn, and others.
Gen. G. H. Crosman, 11 18 fmw10t

☞ THE WAY HE CAME DOWN STAIRS.—A drunkard having fallen down stairs, he repelled all offers to pick him up with;—"Now, you jes lemme 'lone. Wan no slobberin' round me. I allus come down stair that way." There are various ways of doing other things besides coming down stairs, but if you want good coal, well screened and picked, full weight, and at low prices, go to J. C. HANCOCK, at the Northwest corner of Ninth and Master streets. He has the ability and the disposition to please all who patronize him. 9 9 3m

☞ SAINT CLEMENT'S CHURCH, CORNER TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets. During the season of Advent, choral service and sermon every WEDNESDAY NIGHT at 7½ o'clock. Sermon to-night by the Rev. W. H. N. STEWART, LL. D. Subject—"Death." Seats free. 1t*

☞ NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—A PENALTY of THREE PER CENT. will be added to taxes of 1870 unpaid after December 1.

RICHARD PELTZ,
1t Receiver of Taxes.

☞ JOHN SPARHAWK, MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 400 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner for Western States. 8 8 ws 6m

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf5

☞ LETTER-PRESS COPIES CAN BE TAKEN from Printing executed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Railroad and Commercial Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

☞ FRANKLIN INSTITUTE. OPTICAL SECTION meets to-night. 1t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

HON. CHARLES SUMNER
On Friday Evening, December 2.
Subject—"The Duel between France and Germany and its Lessons to Civilization."

JOHN G. SAXE, Dec. 6.
Subject—"Love" (a humorous lecture in verse).

MISS KATE FIELD, Dec. 8.
Subject—"Charles Dickens, Author, Actor, Man."

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Dec. 12.
Subject—"The False Theory.

Admission to each Lecture.....50 cents
Reserved seats.....25 cents extra
Amphitheatre.....25 cents
The opening sale of RESERVED SEATS to ANY of the single lectures will take place THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, November 30, at 9 o'clock, at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street.
Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. [30 3t

☞ A MEETING OF CITIZENS REPRESENTING the Commercial, Manufacturing, Industrial, and other interests of the City of Philadelphia, will be held at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE on SATURDAY, December 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of accepting the proposed aid of the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, and adopting promptly such measures as will secure to the City of Philadelphia a first-class Line of American Steamships to ply between this Port and Europe.

A. J. DREXEL,
MATTHEW BAIRD & CO.,
E. HARPER JEFFRIES,
J. O. JAMES,
WILLIAM C. KENT,
ANDREW WHEELER,
A. R. MCHENRY,
C. H. CUMMINGS,
HENRY LEWIS,
C. J. HOFFMAN.

Philadelphia, Nov. 29, 1870. 11 30 4t

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

Gay's China Palace,

No. 1012 CHESNUT Street,

Wishing to reduce stock, are offering their goods at the following unprecedentedly low prices:—

White French China Dining Sets, 150 pieces					$30 00
" " " "			"	113 "	21 50
" " " Tea			"	44 "	7 00
" " " "			"	46 "	8 00
" " " Cups and Saucers, 12 pieces, cups with handles					1 00
Stone China Dining Sets, 96 pieces					9 50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles), 44 pieces					3 50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 46 pieces					4 00
Stone Chamber Sets					2 50
" " " Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces					50
" " " Dining Plates, per dozen					1 00
Table Tumblers, per dozen					50
Table Goblets					75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)					75
Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 bottles and puff box					90
Bohemian Liquor Sets, 6 glasses, waiter and bottle					90

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, suitable for Holiday Presents, at an immense reduction from former prices.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and *insured* against breakage to destination.

Show Room open till 9 o'clock at night.
11 26smwimrp

MILLINERY.

GREAT CENTRAL MILLINERY HOUSE,

No. 410 MARKET STREET.

SPECIALTY! SELLING OFF!

The balance of my retail stock from No. 408 ARCH Street, with my entire stock of

Fall and Winter Millinery Goods will be Retailed

AT THE LOWEST WHOLESALE CASH PRICES,

To make room for Spring stock. My old customers, and the ladies generally, are invited to examine the best stock in the city. [11 19 sw4trp

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Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

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Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 fmw6m

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COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS

And the various styles of

BEDSTEADS,
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Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is

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And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.

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OBITUARY.

The Rev. Harrison Lambdin.

The recent death of the Rev. Harrison Lambdin is another reminder, if one were needed, of the fact that our war against the Rebellion was in many respects a real war of independence, and, like that of Germany in the beginning of this century, the training school for the nation and its best men. The Rev. Mr. Lambdin, who died on Monday, at the age of thirty, in deacon's orders of the Episcopal Church, had fought through nearly the whole of the recent war. When the Rebellion began he was teaching at the Episcopal Academy, just after graduating at the University. Little past twenty, he gave up his studious habits, his artistic pursuits, and his intense love of domestic life, to take part in the war for the Union. Joining Colonel Chapman Biddle's regiment as a subaltern, he exhibited great bravery and military skill in his first battle—that of Fredericksburg. His good conduct in action and on the field soon won for him promotion, and he became an Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain, then of Major, and finally by brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. He served in succession with various brigade and division commanders, and his zeal and ability were thoroughly tested and appreciated by Rice and Chamberlain and Crawford and Hoffman, to all of whom he gave most efficient assistance. While serving with General Hoffman he was severely wounded near Petersburg, and although after a long sickness he was finally able to return to the field, and served to the close of the war, he never recovered his health. Indeed, he was from his earliest youth so delicate that few of his friends believed that he could withstand the fatigues and exposure of campaigning, yet the hard life gave him fresh strength and new vigor.

His beautiful Christian character, his marked virtues, his hearty enjoyment of all that was good and wholesome in army life, and the perfect immunity which he enjoyed from all its evil influences, all endeared him to his own men and those of his regiment, and in a like degree to the general and staff officers with whom he associated in the later and more distinguished portion of his career in the army of the Potomac. Returned to civil life, he went to work at once and showed the same earnestness in new and old pursuits. Engaged for a time as draughtsman in Mr. Joseph Harrison's engineering works, his old love of art and literature took him back to his teaching, and while he was busily engaged at the Episcopal Academy, he began and carried on his studies for the Episcopal ministry, to which he was admitted last spring. Full of earnest piety, imbued with the purest and highest religious zeal, gifted with great literary skill and restrained from its frequent exercise only by too nice and critical a judgment, utterly unselfish and apparently unconscious alike of his own unusual experience and rare endowments, he gave promise of becoming a useful and, in time, a distinguished officer of the Church. His health, however, was irreparably broken by his incessant hard work, and even a summer spent abroad, where his love of art and his skill with his pencil might have given him the necessary change and rest, was broken by the outbreak of the war, which brought him home. He never recovered sufficiently to set to work at his new labors in the Church, but his life had been spent in its service, and in the midst of his daily avocations he had found time for helping in the establishment of a school for adults, and for instruction both in secular and religious matters, with a zeal and skill which endeared him to his associates. His whole life, short as it was, was full of good works, and it was terminated too soon for others who would have benefitted by it, rather than for himself.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Miss Lizzie Pierson's Debut.

The first appearance upon the stage of a young lady aspirant for dramatic honors is generally a trying occasion for all parties concerned—the *debutante*, the actors, the audience, and the critics. Of the latter, especially, charitable judgment is expected; for a novice can scarcely, with propriety, be judged by the same artistic standard as an experienced actress. It is the critic's principal duty to detect if possible promises of future excellence, and to make all due allowances for the embarrassment that generally renders a *debut* anything but an artistic success even when talent of a high order is manifested. It is very rare indeed for a young actress to so far overcome the difficulties of her position as to merit hearty praise for her first public performance; but the young lady who personated "Pauline" in the *Lady of Lyons* last evening at the Arch Street Theatre did prove herself to be so much superior in all the higher qualities of her art to most *debutantes*, that she is entitled not only to cordial commendation, but to a judgment based upon a different standard of excellence than would have been employed if her acting had been less genuine in its quality. Miss Pierson's *debut* was a brilliant success, and after all proper allowances are made for embarrassment, crudeness, and other drawbacks, the fact remains that she personated "Pauline" with a grace, dignity, expression, and at times power, that would have done credit to an actress of long experience. The play and the character were both well chosen, for in spite of its high-flown language *The Lady of Lyons* is a model of dramatic construction, and it is one of the best acting dramas on the stage, and the character of "Pauline," while it makes no heavy demands upon the powers of the actress, furnishes her with some admirable situations and with opportunities for the expression of a great variety of emotions. For some reason which we do not comprehend, the opening scene of the play was omitted and the *debutante* did not appear until the garden scene in the second act. The representative of "Pauline" was evidently considerably frightened, but she spoke her lines with excellent emphasis, although in too low a tone. Beyond good reading there were no evidences of marked ability until the scene in "Widow Melnotte's" cottage, where "Pauline" learns of the trick that has been played upon her. Here Miss Pierson threw off her embarrassment, and throughout the entire scene, as well as during the balance of the play, her acting was marked by artistic qualities of a very high order, and the hearty applause with which the large audience in attendance greeted her efforts was fully deserved. Miss Pierson is tall, finely shaped, and with a very prepossessing stage presence. Her features are fine rather than bold, and this will probably interfere somewhat with the expression of the deeper tragic emotions in case she essays the higher walks of the drama, although her facial expression last evening was fully up to the requirements of the part she was performing. Her attitudes were generally very graceful and her gestures appropriate and imposing. Her elocution was good, very good, but almost too studied, except in the animated scenes, where the artificialities of her style disappeared to a great extent, and she became more natural as well as more pleasing. Indeed, the greatest fault we have to find with the performance was in the artificial style that marked both the acting and the elocution, except in the scenes where the *debutante* allowed herself to be carried away by the emotions of her part. This was an evidence of careful training, and it may do her good service until she becomes at home upon the stage; but the peculiar constrained stateliness of manner that marked portions of her performance last evening is the characteristic of a school of acting that has had its day, and if Miss Pierson intends to adopt the stage for a profession, the sooner she gets rid of it the better. We feel called upon to make these remarks because Miss Pierson played in a manner that entitles her to something more than a merely complimentary notice, and we are doing her a better service by pointing out some of her deficiencies rather than by alluding merely to her merits. Taking her "Pauline" as an artistic effort, it was better than we have seen from some actresses who have trod the stage for years, and it is especially to be commended for its ladylike grace and dignity. If Miss Pierson is able to perform any of the other leading *roles* of the standard drama in as creditable a manner as she did "Pauline" last evening, she will be entitled to take a place at once upon the stage which few actresses are able to obtain except after years of struggle with the difficulties of their profession.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC this evening Mad'lle Christine Nilsson will appear in a grand concert, assisted by Signor Brignoli, Signor Verger, Mr. Vieuxtemps, and Miss Cary. Mad'lle Nilsson, although she may not create the same *furore* as on her first appearance here, may be assured of a cordial welcome from the lovers of music, and we anticipate a crowded house for this evening.

To-morrow evening, Handel's oratorio of *The Messiah* will be performed. On this occasion Mad'lle Nilsson, Madame Mozart, Miss Cary, Signor Brignoli, Signor Verger, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Vieuxtemps, and Miss Marie Knebs, the distinguished pianist, will appear. The choruses will be given by the Handel and Haydn Society, and the grand orchestra will be led by Messrs. Max Maretzek and L. Engelke.

On Saturday, Mad'lle Nilsson will give a farewell matinee.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. J. S. Clarke will personate "Bob Tyke" and "Jack Gosling" this evening.

AT THE ARCH Goldsmith's comedy of *She Stoops to Conquer* and the comedietta of *The Swiss Swains* will be performed this evening. On Friday Mr. Rufus Adams will appear as "Shylock."

AT THE NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the comedy of *Naval Engagements* and the farce of *The Rough Diamond* will be performed this afternoon and evening.

AT MRS. C. WARNER'S CIRCUS, at the corner of Tenth and Callowhill streets, an equestrian performance will be given this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety performance is announced for this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive entertainment of minstrelsy will be given this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an interesting series of Ethiopian comicalities will be presented this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give magical performances this afternoon and evening at the Assembly Buildings.

THE HOLDERS OF TICKETS for the performance for the benefit of the French sufferers announced to be given at the Amateur Drawing-room, are requested to call or send to the hall on Seventeenth street, above Chesnut, on Thursday and Friday, between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M., when seats may be selected and reserved on the presentation of the tickets.

CITY ITEMS.

No Humbug.—
No Humbug.
No Old Stock.
No Old Stock.
No Two Prices Asked.
No Two Prices Asked.
Fair Dealing.
Fair Dealing.
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Thousands Embrace It.
Thousands Embrace It.
At Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.
At Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

A MOST DELIGTFUL DESSERT may be found in the new article of food, SEA MOSS FARINE, which can be purchased for twenty-five cents a package, that will produce sixteen quarts of most excellent blanc mange, or a proportionate quantity of custards, light puddings, farina, creams, sauces, gruels, Charlotte Russe, etc. This seems almost incredible; but it is vouched for by ladies of the highest respectability, who append their names to their statements. The Company state at least fifty delicious dishes can be made from the Sea Moss Farine, and give in their circulars the recipes for many of them. We consider Mr. Rand's discovery a highly important one for the millions, and, indeed, for all classes of society, in these stringent times.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

VALER'S RESTAURANT, No. 929 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

TOURISTS WILL FIND THE AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, the best point from which to visit neighboring places of interest. Cafe, billiards, passenger elevator, suits of rooms, baths, etc.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

BERNARD—PURVES.—On Tuesday evening, November 29th, at Beth Eden Church, by the Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, Mr. GEORGE A. BERNARD, of New York, to Miss FANNY R., daughter of Alexander Purves, of Philadelphia.

HOUSEMAN—BICKLEY.—On the 24th of November, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Charles W. Bickley, Mr. THO. R. HOUSEMAN and Miss EMMA BICKLEY, both of Frankford, Twenty-third ward.

ROSE—CHRISTINE.—October 10, 1870, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Theo. Stevens, Mr. JOHN D. ROSE to Miss SALLIE CHRISTINE, both of Hestonville.

DIED.

BRITTAIN.—In Glassboro, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 27th, MARGARET, wife of George D. Brittain, and daughter of the late James and Annie Coull, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, M. Clift Greene, Glassboro, N. J., on Thursday morning, Dec. 1st, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Glassboro, N. J.

HURST.—On the 28th instant, JACOB M. HURST, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in Bridgeport, Montgomery county, on Friday morning, December 2d, 1870, at half-past 10 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Swedes' Church.

SHREVE.—At Mount Holly, New Jersey, Nov. 28th, 1870, ALEXANDER R. SHREVE, in the 61st year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, Mill street, Mount Holly, N. J., on Friday, December 2d, at 1½ o'clock, without further notice.

LIFE INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE AT HOME
IN THE
AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

The AMERICAN issues policies on *all* desirable plans at *low rates*, and is *unsurpassed* in the advantages offered to insurers by any Company in the United States. [11 16 wsm20t

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

FRENCH BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE.

To be held at CONCERT HALL, from December 14 to December 24, CHRISTMAS EVE.

Mme. D'Hervilly, of the Chegaray Institute, has kindly consented to take charge of one of the tables which will represent *La France*, and owing to her occupations, which will prevent her calling in person, she solicits her friends to send their contributions to her residence, No. 1527 Spruce street.

An appeal is generally made to all rich and poor of the United States, and especially to Pennsylvania, to contribute to our Bazaar in behalf of the sufferings in *France*, and to send their donations to any of the ladies who have charge of a table.

Mr. Frank A. Drexel has kindly consented to act as banker for the Society, and all funds will be forwarded by him directly to France as soon as communications are opened.

COMMITTEE.

Miss ADELE PICOT, President, No. 906 Spruce street.
Mrs. A. PICOLET, Vice-President, No. 917 Spruce street.
Mme. P. JACOB, Secretary, No. 935 Spruce street.
Mme. M. LARDET, Treasurer, No. 113 S. Tenth street.

At the last meeting each of the tables received a distinctive name, as follows:—

WASHINGTON.

Miss A. Picot, Mme. A. Picolet, Mrs. Annie Nevins, Mme. P. Jacob, Miss L. Parker, Miss M. Smith.

LA FRANCE.

Mme. D'Hervilly, of the Chegaray Institute, No. 1527 Spruce street; the Misses Ruiz.

LAFAYETTE.

Mrs. Dr. Lippe, No. 1204 Walnut street; Mrs. D'Invilliers, Germantown; Mrs. E. Wain Smith, No. 1902 Pine street; Miss E. Lejambre, No. 927 Pine street.

ROCHAMBEAU.

Mad'lle E. Brazier, No. 611 S. Tenth street; Mad'lle A. La Roche, No. 1339 Pine street; Mme. B. Hart, No. 139 N. Twentieth street; Mrs. McCauley, No. 1507 Walnut street.

WILLIAM PENN.

Mme. M. Lardet, No. 113 S. Tenth street; Mme. M. S. Bezard, No. 214 S. Ninth street.

CITY OF ORLEANS.

Mme. E. Salles, No. 212 S. Ninth street; Miss M. Ave, No. 1736 Sansom street; Miss Tabart.

ALSACE.

Mrs. E. R. Perrot, No. 224 S. Ninth street; Mme. Z. Jollivet, No. 224 S. Ninth street.

LORRAINE.

Mme. Romain, No. 251 S. Ninth street; Mme. Steiner, No. 33 S. Eleventh street; Mme. Bourquart; Mme. Kraft.

BURGUNDY.

Mme. A. Breton, No. 223 S. Ninth street; Mme. Monestier, No. 824 Walnut street; Mme. Paul Girard, No. 246 N. Tenth street; Mrs. Alex. de Morat, No. 246 N. Tenth street.

VERSAILLES.

Mrs. M. Lafitte Johnson, No. 1729 Pine street.

SCANDINAVIA.

Mrs. Campbell, wife of the Swedish Consul.

THE POST OFFICE.

In charge of Mrs. Fanny Warner Bicknell, Marble Terrace, West Philadelphia. 11 26

HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
No. 1105 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
November 26, 1870.

At a meeting of the Committee, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:—

That the Registering Officers of the First Senatorial District, consisting of the Republican Judges and Inspectors who served at the general election in October last, and three members of the Division Executive Committee, shall meet at the regular places of holding the elections in said district, or such place as the Registering Officers may select, on SATURDAY, December 3, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of correcting the Registry of Republican voters.

That the Union Republican citizens of the First Senatorial District shall meet in their respective Election Divisions on TUESDAY, December 6, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., at the usual place of holding delegate elections, and elect one Delegate from each Division to a Senatorial Convention, to select a candidate for Senator from said district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. W. W. Watt.

That said Convention shall meet, in accordance with Rule 5, for the government of the Republican party, at JEFFERSON HALL, SIXTH and CHRISTIAN Streets, on WEDNESDAY, December 7, at 10 o'clock A. M.

That the Republican Judges and Inspectors who served at the general election in October last shall conduct said primary election, and where vacancies occur such vacancies shall be filled by the remaining election officers, in conjunction with the members of the Division Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President.
JOHN MCCULLOUGH, M. C. HONG, Secretaries. 11 28tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDance with the provisions of the Act of Incorporation and the By-Laws adopted for the government of the Company, that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the CITY SEWAGE UTILIZATION COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, Room No. 8, No. 510 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, December 7, 1870, for the purpose of consideration of business of importance to the interests of the corporation, viz., a proposition to place the company in immediate working order. A general attendance of all stockholders is earnestly requested, who will be required to exhibit their certificates of stock for the purpose of registration at that time or previous thereto.

By order of the Board of Directors.
S. J. MEGARGEE, President.
Attest—J. M. HARDING, Secretary pro tempore.
Philadelphia, Nov. 23. 11 26 10t

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer. 11 12m

A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL, commencing on the evening of November 28, to continue two weeks. Music during the evenings. Restaurant under able management. Doors open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M. Season tickets—Adults, $1; children, 50 cents. Single admissions—Adults, 25c.; children, 15c.. No raffling. President of the Fair—Hon. ALEXANDER HENRY.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Gen. George G. Meade, Hon. Adolph E. Borie,
Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Dr. Elwyn, and others.
Gen. G. H. Crosman, 11 18 fmw10t

THE WAY HE CAME DOWN STAIRS.—A drunkard having fallen down stairs, he repelled all offers to pick him up with:—"Now, you jes lemme 'lone. Wan no sobbers' round me. I allus come down stair that way." There are various ways of doing other things besides coming down stairs, but if you want good coal, well screened and picked, full weight, and at low prices, go to J. C. HANCOCK, at the Northwest corner of Ninth and Master streets. He has the ability and the disposition to please all who patronize him. 9 9 3m

SAINT CLEMENT'S CHURCH, CORNER TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets. During the season of Advent, choral service and sermon every WEDNESDAY NIGHT at 7½ o'clock. Sermon to-night by the Rev. W. H. N. STEWART, LL. D. Subject—"Death." Seats free. 1t*

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—A PENALTY of THREE PER CENT. will be added to taxes of 1870 unpaid after December 1.

RICHARD PELTZ, Receiver of Taxes. 1t

JOHN SPARHAWK, MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 409 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner for Western States. 8 3 ws 6m

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf1

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FRANKLIN INSTITUTE. OPTICAL SECTION meets to-night. 1t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

HON. CHARLES SUMNER
On Friday Evening, December 2.
Subject—"The Duel between France and Germany and its Lessons to Civilization."

JOHN G. SAXE, Dec. 6.
Subject—"Love" (a humorous lecture in verse).

MISS KATE FIELD, Dec. 8.
Subject—"Charles Dickens, Author, Actor, Man."

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Dec. 12.
Subject—"The False Theory."

Admission to each Lecture.....50 cents
Reserved seats.....25 cents extra
Amphitheatre.....25 cents

The opening sale of RESERVED SEATS to ANY of the single lectures will take place THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, November 30, at 9 o'clock, at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street.

Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. [30 3t

A MEETING OF CITIZENS REPRESENTING the Commercial, Manufacturing, Industrial, and other interests of the City of Philadelphia, will be held at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE on SATURDAY, December 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of accepting the proposed aid of the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, and adopting promptly such measures as will secure to the City of Philadelphia a first-class Line of American Steamships to ply between this Port and Europe.

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Philadelphia, Nov. 29, 1870. 11 30 4t

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" " " "	" 113	"	21·50
" " " Tea	" 44	"	7·00
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" " " Cups and Saucers, 12 pieces, cups with handles			1·00
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Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles), 44 pieces			3·50
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" " " Dining Plates, per dozen			1·00
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THE WEAKNESS OF ENGLAND.

An Exposure by Froude—Precarious Condition of Affairs—Privilege vs. Right.

An earnest and searching review of the causes of the decay of England has appeared in late numbers of *Fraser's Magazine*. It is from the pen of Mr. James Anthony Froude, the historian, who is now the editor of *Fraser's*, and whose powers of research have been exerted to very useful purpose in the task he has undertaken. He aims to show why England is decrepit; through what causes she has lost much of the moral and physical force which once made her formidable; whom she has to thank for her present condition; and what is likely to be the final result. Mr. Froude handles his subject with a vigorous pen, and reveals some facts which are of peculiar interest at a moment when the scale is equally balanced between peace and war.

The concluding part of this able paper appeared in the September number of the magazine, and was written while England remained safely outside the lines of conflict on the continent—before the Russian cloud had become visible. But the temporary escape of England from entanglement in the quarrel between France and Prussia did not convince Mr. Froude that the English nation would remain secure in its insular solitude. He therefore gave expression to a solemn warning, which, in view of subsequent events, has a striking significance. "At this moment," he says, "if we were taken by surprise as Prussia has been, and a hostile power could by any means obtain twenty-fours' command of the Channel, London would inevitably be taken." In other words, the British army is inefficient; while the suggested possibility of a hostile naval force obtaining possession of the Channel is virtually an admission that the British navy is not so well handled as it should be. These conclusions coincide with actual revelations of a damaging character which have recently come to light through the London press—such as the weakening of the resources of the great arsenals, the inhuman treatment of the soldiers of the regular army, and the blunders of the naval management, all of which are serious and dispiriting grievances.

Putting aside these questions, however, Mr. Froude proceeds to a discussion of another point, namely, whether or not the heart of England is sound enough to stimulate the nation to a successful resistance of foreign aggression; to repel attack, for example, as it resisted Spain in the day of the Armada, or the First Napoleon in the time of threatened invasion. Mr. Froude's answer is a melancholy "No!" He writes:—"Thirty thousand favorites of fortune alone possess that original hold on English soil which entitles England in return to depend upon them in the day of trial; and thus it is that to persons who think seriously there appears something precarious in England's greatness, as if with all her wealth and all her power a single disaster might end it."

Pursuing this train of thought, he further observes:—

No nation ever suffered a more tremendous humiliation than France in the second occupation of Paris, yet France rallied rapidly, and is now stronger than ever. Her population remained rooted in the soil to which they are passionately attached, and their permanent depression is impossible. If she be defeated in the present struggle, it will be ultimately the same. Forty millions of people can neither be destroyed nor removed; and where the people are, and where the land is their own, their recovery is a matter of but a few years at most. They may lose men and money, and possibly a doubtful outlying province, but that is all the injury which an external power can inflict on them. With England it is difficult to feel the same confidence. If the spell of our insular security be once broken; if it be once proved that the Channel is no longer an impassable barrier, and that we are now on a level with the Continent, the circumstances would be altered which have given us hitherto our exceptional advantages; and those of us who can choose a home elsewhere, who have been deprived of everything which should specially attach us to English soil—that is to say, ninety-nine families out of every hundred—will have lost all inducement to remain in so unprofitable a neighborhood.

This is plain language—and, unfortunately for England in the existing condition of affairs, it is likewise true. What follows is still sharper, for it hits.

THE PRIVILEGED CLASSES.

The noble lords—I speak of some, not yet, happily, of all—are grown wise in their generation, and acknowledge the excellence of what they once despised. The growth of manufactures has doubled, quintupled, multiplied in some instances a hundredfold the value of their land. Their rents maintain them in splendor undreamt of in earlier generations, which has now become a necessity of existence. They have their half-dozen parks and palaces; their houses in London, their moors in Scotland, their yachts at Cowes. Their sons have their hunters at Melton, their racing stables, their battues. In the dead season of sport they fall back to recruit their manliness with pigeon shooting at Hurlingham. These things have become a second nature to them, in which they live and move and have their being. Their grandfathers cared for the English commonwealth. It is hard to say what some of these high persons cared for except idle luxury.

Another class of Englishmen, to whom Mr. Froude attaches part of the responsibility for the poverty of the workingmen and for the emigration of skilled artificers and intelligent laborers, consists of the great employers of labor. We quote:—

THE GREAT MANUFACTURERS.

To the manufacturers abundance of labor means cheap labor, and cheap labor is the secret of their wealth, the condition of their prosperity, the means by which they undersell other nations and command a monopoly of the world's markets. Political economy, the employer's gospel, preaches a relation between themselves and their workmen which means to them the largest opportunity of profit with the smallest recognition of obligation to those upon whose labor they grow rich. Slavery, beyond its moral enormity, was condemned economically as extravagant. The slave born on the plantation was maintained while he was too young to work at his master's expense. His master had charge of him when he was sick, and in his old age when he could do no more he was fed, clothed, and lodged for the remainder of his days. The daily wages system, besides having the advantage of being a free contract, leaves the master at the day's end discharged of further responsibilities.

He is bound to his his workman only so long as it is his interest to retain him. While trade flourishes and profits are large he gives him full employment. When a dead season supervenes he draws in his sails. He lies by till better times return, and discharges his hands to live upon their savings, or ultimately to be supported by the poor rate till he needs their services again. The State, therefore, in assisting emigration interferes to rob him of his living. "Keep the people at home," said a noble Lord, "we shall want them when trade revives." Poor rates can be borne with, for those who are themselves little more than paupers share the burden of them. Even trades unions and strikes can be borne with so long as the men confine themselves to higgling over the wages rate. Hunger will bring them to terms in time. Anything but a large emigration, for with emigration wages will rise in earnest and profits lessen. The man by whose toil the master has prospered has gone where his toil is for himself, where he is taking root upon the land, a sturdy member of the commonwealth, and the home market is relieved of his competition. The nation is richer for the change so long as he remains an English subject, but the capitalist employer loses a percentage of his profits.

By way of enforcing these arguments, Mr. Froude cites incontrovertible facts, such as the following:—

INFINITE WRETCHEDNESS.

The infinite wretchedness produced by the present state of things ought not to pass for nothing. It has become not uncommon in these days to hear of miserable fathers and mothers unable alike to support their families or see them starve, destroying their children and themselves, and making an end of their troubles thus. Again, if we please, we may call in Providence. The classes which suffer most are toughest-hearted. The poor old Devonshire woman with eight hungry mouths about her and 9s. a week to feed them, looks with envy on the Lord's mercy to her neighbors, whose babies die in arms, and sighs out, "We never have no luck;" but this callousness itself is frightful, and is in itself one of the causes of the enormous mortality.

KILLING INFANTS.

* * * Omitting for the present those who are starved and those who are murdered, and confining ourselves to the great bulk of infant mortality, let us ask whether any means exist by which it can be successfully encountered. Encountered, I presume it ought to be if possible; we have not yet wholly outgrown the idea that there is something in human life more sacred than in the lives of animals, and a murrain among the cattle is considered a sufficient subject for an act of Parliament. Men say impatiently that the parents are to blame; if the father spent the money which he wastes at the ginshop in providing better clothes and food for his family, this alone would save half those who die; but duty is a matter of conscience, and you cannot make people moral by statute.

HOLES FOR HOMES.

* * * The artisans in the great cities, the agricultural laborers driven out of the old-fashioned hamlets and huddled into villages, are heaped together in masses where wholesome life is impossible. Their wages may be nominally rising, sufficiently, perhaps, to keep pace with the rise of prices, but wages form only a small part of the matter. The laborer lodges now many miles from his work. He leaves his home in the early morning, he returns to it late at night. The ground in town has become so enormously valuable that the factory hand and the mechanic can afford but a single room, at the best two. When his day's toil is over he has no temptation to return to the squalid nest which is all that society can allow him, and he finds the beer house and the gin palace a grateful exchange. The wife, obliged herself to work to supply the empty platters, must be absent also many hours from home; she has no leisure to attend to her children, and they grow up as they can; to fall a prey to disease and accidents which lie in wait for them at every turn.

LAND MONOPOLY.

A stranger travelling on a railway from end to end of England would think that there was no civilized country in the world where there was so much elbow room. He sees enormous extents of pasture land and undulating fallows cultivated to the highest point of productiveness, with only at intervals symptoms of human habitations. He sees the palaces of the noble and wealthy set in the midst of magnificent parks, studded with forest trees and sheets of ornamental water, or maintained for game preserves and artificial wildernesses. In Scotland he sees whole counties kept as deer forests and grouse moors that the great of the land may have their six weeks' enjoyment there in the autumn. Room enough and to spare he would naturally think there must be in a land where ground could be devoted so lavishly to mere amusement. If he is guest at one of these grand mansions he will be told, as Mr. Goschen says, that over-population is a dream. He gazes across the broad-reaching lawns or down the stately avenues. Miles distant he sees the belt of forest which bounds the domain and holds the outer world at bay. His host tells him with pride that from his own coal and iron are made the rails which shall link together the provinces of India, that there is no limit to English production, to English wealth, to English greatness.

WHAT MUST COME OF ALL THIS?

If we allow our industrial system to extend in the same manner and at the same rate of increase as hitherto, every feature most fraught with danger must increase along with it. The boundary line between rich and poor will be more and more sharply defined. The number of those who can afford to hold land must diminish as by a law of nature. The wealthy will become more wealthy, the luxurious more luxurious, while there will be an ever enlarging multitude deeply tinctured with mere heathenism, left to shift for themselves, and resentful of the neglect, with the cost of living keeping pace with the advance of wages, and therefore in the presence of an enormous accumulation of capital, condemned, apparently for ever, to the same hopeless condition, and yet with political power in their hands if they care to use it.

The remedy suggested to amend the evils which are thus forcibly described is organized emigration—a subject which would bear much discussion, but for the significant circumstance that this emigration is actually going on, and that many thousands of strong laborers and of skilled artificers have already found better quarters elsewhere than they could hope to compass at home. They wanted to remain Englishmen; they are forced to become exiles. Through their banishment and the causes which led to it, England has put herself into the condition which is so vividly described by Mr. Froude.

—A lady named Luella Gross, who had attained her one hundred and seventh year, died recently at Orland, Me. Dr. Chase, of Orland, made a post-mortem examination of the remains shortly after death. He states that he found the bones chalky and crumbly from age, and the arteries of the limbs turned to bone.

—It is said that Nathan Matthews has offered to expend $60,000 in the building of a new hall for students in the college yard at Cambridge, on condition that half the net income of the same shall be used for scholarships, to which young men who are preparing for the Episcopal Church shall have the first claim.

WAR EPISODES.

The Deserted Villages of France.

A piquant sketch of the deserted villages of France is given by a correspondent of the London *Daily News*. Life in these villages, he says, when the soldiers make themselves comfortable in the absence of the inhabitants, is a sort of military picnic. Everything is hunted out which can supply the wants of the moment, and no attention is paid to the conventionalities which hamper common-place housekeeping. If there be window curtains in one dwelling, and a lack of blankets in another, the curtains change their function for the benefit of all concerned—for the benefit of all save the original owner, who is far away and forgotten. The writer adds:—

Your true deserted village is deserted because of siege operations. It is in the great belt of ruin round Paris, and its inhabitants have fled to escape the dangers of shot and shell. The owner of the curtains above named would have gladly compounded to lose every article of furniture if only he could save his house. As it is, he may chance to lose furniture and house together. Yet the soldiers will keep this last fit for habitation if they can. The military picnic requires doors and windows on these cold nights to make it complete. There may be need to break up some of the furniture if the owner has been careless about firewood, and has left little or none in store. But even then the share and share alike principle of the hour helps out one supply with another, so that firewood enough is usually found.

So is wine in some cases, by the wonderful quickness of the men about unearthing it. A Prussian Jaeger has been pointed out to me who has the reputation of smelling good wine through any depth of earth. His instinct for tracing the slightest sign of concealment, and for judging the likeliest spots in the garden to contain a hidden wine-bin, is of immense value to his comrades. They think the wine of deserted houses a fair prey, and are content with the moderation which leaves the bottles uninjured to be filled again at some future time.

That strong argument, "If we do not the next detachment will," covers much that is done in a deserted village. Why leave anything but "fixtures" to the unknown successors of those who picnic to-day? There are chairs to be shifted from house to house, according to the actual distribution of the guests. Plates must go where plates are needed even at the risk of confusing different people's dinner services, and useless lumber must be flung into the back yard that it may not encumber the sitting-rooms. I often think amid all this sad waste of property, this scourging of the land by war, that the scene in such a village offers a wild suggestion of what would happen if we were to "play at being in a desert island," as children would say, but to play it with the strength of grown-up people.

A MEDICAL VIEW.

The correspondent of the London *Lancet*, inside Paris, forwards by balloon post the following communication, showing that, among other things, the military surgeons are practicing conservative surgery on an extensive scale, and apparently with more successful results than have been attained in the field:—

The siege of Paris presents very many points of professional interest. The almost daily skirmishes, attacks, and larger actions supply the hospitals with wounded, presenting injuries of all degrees of gravity, and illustrating in the measures taken in their management from all that is ingenious, scientific, and admirable, down to that which is inconceivably bad, horrible, and disgusting. Conservative surgery is having, in some instances at least, a fair trial, and is doing wonders; in fact, limbs shattered by bullets are being saved in cases where, some years ago, anything but instant amputation would not have been thought of. A considerable amount of dysentery, rheumatism, fevers, and chest affections have arisen from exposure of the troops in bivouacs and in the *tentes d'abri*. There is very little disease, however, when we consider the great fatigue our troops have had to undergo, and the wet, inclement weather we have had during the greater part of October. Meat is now decidedly scarce; butter and milk are luxuries for the very wealthy, and eggs difficult to be had and dear. The daily ration of beef or mutton now allowed to each adult inhabitant is reduced to 35 grammes, that is, about an ounce and a half, including bone, and in consequence of imperfect arrangements there are many who have been unable to obtain that little scrap. The sick and wounded troops, except in the purely military hospitals, are insufficiently supplied with meat, except, perhaps, in the American ambulance and one or two others, where private energy supplies what official routine fails to furnish. This state of affairs is injurious to the wounded themselves, and calculated to give rise to ill feeling among their effective comrades. It is, therefore, to be hoped that it will soon be rectified. Great abuse had crept into the system of taking the wounded off the field. It has been asserted that some persons, who have established private hospitals in their houses, for selfish purposes, have actually paid money to *infirmiers* for carrying wounded to their carriages near the field of battle. This has now, it is hoped, been put a stop to."

LUMBER.

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THE WEAKNESS OF ENGLAND.

An Exposure by Froude—Precarious Condition of Affairs—Privilege vs. Right.

An earnest and searching review of the causes of the decay of England has appeared in late numbers of *Fraser's Magazine*. It is from the pen of Mr. James Anthony Froude, the historian, who is now the editor of *Fraser's*, and whose powers of research have been exerted to very useful purpose in the task he has undertaken. He aims to show why England is decrepit; through what causes she has lost much of the moral and physical force which once made her formidable; whom she has to thank for her present condition; and what is likely to be the final result. Mr. Froude handles his subject with a vigorous pen, and reveals some facts which are of peculiar interest at a moment when the scale is equally balanced between peace and war.

The concluding part of this able paper appeared in the September number of the magazine, and was written while England remained safely outside the lines of conflict on the continent—before the Russian cloud had become visible. But the temporary escape of England from entanglement in the quarrel between France and Prussia did not convince Mr. Froude that the English nation would remain secure in its insular solitude. He therefore gave expression to a solemn warning, which, in view of subsequent events, has a striking significance. "At this moment," he says, "if we were taken by surprise as Prussia has been, and a hostile power could by any means obtain twenty-fours' command of the Channel, London would inevitably be taken." In other words, the British army is inefficient; while the suggested possibility of a hostile naval force obtaining possession of the Channel is virtually an admission that the British navy is not so well handled as it should be. These conclusions coincide with actual revelations of a damaging character which have recently come to light through the London press—such as the weakening of the resources of the great arsenals, the inhuman treatment of the soldiers of the regular army, and the blunders of the naval management, all of which are serious and dispiriting grievances.

Putting aside these questions, however, Mr. Froude proceeds to a discussion of another point, namely, whether or not the heart of England is sound enough to stimulate the nation to a successful resistance of foreign aggression; to repel attack, for example, as it resisted Spain in the day of the Armada, or the First Napoleon in the time of threatened invasion. Mr. Froude's answer is a melancholy "No!" He writes:—"Thirty thousand favorites of fortune alone possess that original hold on English soil which entitles England in return to depend upon them in the day of trial; and thus it is that to persons who think seriously there appears something precarious in England's greatness, as if with all her wealth and all her power a single disaster might end it."

Pursuing this train of thought, he further observes:—

No nation ever suffered a more tremendous humiliation than France in the second occupation of Paris, yet France rallied rapidly, and is now stronger than ever. Her population remained rooted in the soil to which they are passionately attached, and their permanent depression is impossible. If she be defeated in the present struggle, it will be ultimately the same. Forty millions of people can neither be destroyed nor removed; and where the people are, and where the land is their own, their recovery is a matter of but a few years at most. They may lose men and money, and possibly a doubtful outlying province, but that is all the injury which an external power can inflict on them. With England it is difficult to feel the same confidence. If the spell of our insular security be once broken; if it be once proved that the Channel is no longer an impassable barrier, and that we are now on a level with the Continent, the circumstances would be altered which have given us hitherto our exceptional advantages; and those of us who can choose a home elsewhere, who have been deprived of everything which should specially attach us to English soil—that is to say, ninety-nine families out of every hundred—will have lost all inducement to remain in so unprofitable a neighborhood.

This is plain language—and, unfortunately for England in the existing condition of affairs, it is likewise true. What follows is still sharper, for it hits.

THE PRIVILEGED CLASSES.

The noble lords—I speak of some, not yet, happily, of all—are grown wise in their generation, and acknowledge the excellence of what they once despised. The growth of manufactures has doubled, quintupled, multiplied in some instances a hundredfold the value of their land. Their rents maintain them in splendor undreamt of in earlier generations, which has now become a necessity of existence. They have their half-dozen parks and palaces; their houses in London, their moors in Scotland, their yachts at Cowes. Their sons have their hunters at Melton, their racing stables, their battues. In the dead season of sport they fall back to recruit their manliness with pigeon shooting at Hurlingham. These things have become a second nature to them, in which they live and move and have their being. Their grandfathers cared for the English commonwealth. It is hard to say what some of these high persons cared for except idle luxury.

Another class of Englishmen, to whom Mr. Froude attaches part of the responsibility for the poverty of the workingmen and for the emigration of skilled artificers and intelligent laborers, consists of the great employers of labor. We quote:—

THE GREAT MANUFACTURERS.

To the manufacturers abundance of labor means cheap labor, and cheap labor is the secret of their wealth, the condition of their prosperity, the means by which they undersell other nations and command a monopoly of the world's markets. Political economy, the employer's gospel, preaches a relation between themselves and their workmen which means to them the largest opportunity of profit with the smallest recognition of obligation to those upon whose labor they grow rich. Slavery, beyond its moral enormity, was condemned economically as extravagant. The slave born on the plantation was maintained while he was too young to work at his master's expense. His master had charge of him when he was sick, and in his old age when he could do no more he was fed, clothed, and lodged for the remainder of his days. The daily wages system, besides having the advantage of being a free contract, leaves the master at the day's end discharged of further responsibilities.

He is bound to his his workman only so long as it is his interest to retain him. While trade flourishes and profits are large he gives him full employment. When a dead season supervenes he draws in his sails. He lies by till better times return, and discharges his hands to live upon their savings, or ultimately to be supported by the poor rate till he needs their services again. The State, therefore, in assisting emigration interferes to rob him of his living. "Keep the people at home," said a noble Lord, "we shall want them when trade revives." Poor rates can be borne with, for those who are themselves little more than paupers share the burden of them. Even trades unions and strikes can be borne with so long as the men confine themselves to higgling over the wages rate. Hunger will bring them to terms in time. Anything but a large emigration, for with emigration wages will rise in earnest and profits lessen. The man by whose toil the master has prospered has gone where his toil is for hi uself, where he is taking root upon the land, a sturdy member of the commonwealth, and the home market is relieved of his competition. The nation is richer for the change so long as he remains an English subject, but the capitalist employer loses a percentage of his profits.

By way of enforcing these arguments, Mr. Froude cites incontrovertible facts, such as the following:—

INFINITE WRETCHEDNESS.

The infinite wretchedness produced by the present state of things ought not to pass for nothing. It has become not uncommon in these days to hear of miserable fathers and mothers unable alike to support their families or see them starve, destroying their children and themselves, and making an end of their troubles thus. Again, if we please, we may call in Providence. The classes which suffer most are toughest-hearted. The poor old Devonshire woman with eight hungry mouths about her and 9s. a week to feed them, looks with envy on the Lord's mercy to her neighbors, whose babies die in arms, and sighs out, "We never have no luck;" but this callousness itself is frightful, and is in itself one of the causes of the enormous mortality.

KILLING INFANTS.

* * * Omitting for the present those who are starved and those who are murdered, and confining ourselves to the great bulk of infant mortality, let us ask whether any means exist by which it can be successfully encountered. Encountered, I presume it ought to be if possible; we have not yet wholly outgrown the idea that there is something in human life more sacred than in the lives of animals, and a murrain among the cattle is considered a sufficient subject for an act of Parliament. Men say impatiently that the parents are to blame; if the father spent the money which he wastes at the ginshop in providing better clothes and food for his family, this alone would save half those who die; but duty is a matter of conscience, and you cannot make people moral by statute.

HOLES FOR HOMES.

* * * The artisans in the great cities, the agricultural laborers driven out of the old-fashioned hamlets and huddled into villages, are heaped together in masses where wholesome life is impossible. Their wages may be nominally rising, sufficiently, perhaps, to keep pace with the rise of prices, but wages form only a small part of the matter. The laborer lodges now many miles from his work. He leaves his home in the early morning, he returns to it late at night. The ground in town has become so enormously valuable that the factory hand and the mechanic can afford but a single room, at the best two. When his day's toil is over he has no temptation to return to the squalid nest which is all that society can allow him, and he finds the beer house and the gin palace a grateful exchange. The wife, obliged herself to work to supply the empty platters, must be absent also many hours from home; she has no leisure to attend to her children, and they grow up as they can; to fall a prey to disease and accidents which lie in wait for them at every turn.

LAND MONOPOLY.

A stranger travelling on a railway from end to end of England would think that there was no civilized country in the world where there was so much elbow room. He sees enormous extents of pasture land and undulating fallows cultivated to the highest point of productiveness, with only at intervals symptoms of human habitations. He sees the palaces of the noble and wealthy set in the midst of magnificent parks, studded with forest trees and sheets of ornamental water, or maintained for game preserves and artificial wildernesses. In Scotland he sees whole counties kept as deer forests and grouse moors that the great of the land may have their six weeks' enjoyment there in the autumn. Room enough and to spare he would naturally think there must be in a land where ground could be devoted so lavishly to mere amusement. If he is guest at one of these grand mansions he will be told, as Mr. Goschen says, that over-population is a dream. He gazes across the broad-reaching lawns or down the stately avenues. Miles distant he sees the belt of forest which bounds the domain and holds the outer world at bay. His host tells him with pride that from his own coal and iron are made the rails which shall link together the provinces of India, that there is no limit to English production, to English wealth, to English greatness.

WHAT MUST COME OF ALL THIS?

If we allow our industrial system to extend in the same manner and at the same rate of increase as hitherto, every feature most fraught with danger must increase along with it. The boundary line between rich and poor will be more and more sharply defined. The number of those who can afford to hold land must diminish as by a law of nature. The wealthy will become more wealthy, the luxurious more luxurious, while there will be an ever enlarging multitude deeply tinctured with mere heathenism, left to shift for themselves, and resentful of the neglect, with the cost of living keeping pace with the advance of wages, and therefore in the presence of an enormous accumulation of capital, condemned, apparently for ever, to the same hopeless condition, and yet with political power in their hands if they care to use it.

The remedy suggested to amend the evils which are thus forcibly described is organized emigration—a subject which would bear much discussion, but for the significant circumstance that this emigration is actually going on, and that many thousands of strong laborers and of skilled artificers have already found better quarters elsewhere than they could hope to compass at home. They wanted to remain Englishmen; they are forced to become exiles. Through their banishment and the causes which led to it, England has put herself into the condition which is so vividly described by Mr. Froude.

—A lady named Luella Gross, who had attained her one hundred and seventh year, died recently at Orland, Me. Dr. Chase, of Orland, made a post-mortem examination of the remains shortly after death. He states that he found the bones chalky and crumbly from age, and the arteries of the limbs turned to bone.

—It is said that Nathan Matthews has offered to expend $60,000 in the building of a new hall for students in the college yard at Cambridge, on condition that half the net income of the same shall be used for scholarships, to which young men who are preparing for the Episcopal Church shall have the first claim.

WAR EPISODES.

The Deserted Villages of France.

A piquant sketch of the deserted villages of France is given by a correspondent of the London *Daily News*. Life in these villages, he says, when the soldiers make themselves comfortable in the absence of the inhabitants, is a sort of military picnic. Everything is hunted out which can supply the wants of the moment, and no attention is paid to the conventionalities which hamper common-place housekeeping. If there be window curtains in one dwelling, and a lack of blankets in another, the curtains change their function for the benefit of all concerned—for the benefit of all save the original owner, who is far away and forgotten. The writer adds:—

Your true deserted village is deserted because of siege operations. It is in the great belt of ruin round Paris, and its inhabitants have fled to escape the dangers of shot and shell. The owner of the curtains above named would have gladly compounded to lose every article of furniture if only he could save his house. As it is, he may chance to lose furniture and house together. Yet the soldiers will keep this last fit for habitation if they can. The military picnic requires doors and windows on these cold nights to make it complete. There may be need to break up some of the furniture if the owner has been careless about firewood, and has left little or none in store. But even then the share and share alike principle of the hour helps out one supply with another, so that firewood enough is usually found.

So is wine in some cases, by the wonderful quickness of the men about unearthing it. A Prussian Jaeger has been pointed out to me who has the reputation of smelling good wine through any depth of earth. His instinct for tracing the slightest sign of concealment, and for judging the likeliest spots in the garden to contain a hidden wine-bin, is of immense value to his comrades. They think the wine of deserted houses a fair prey, and are content with the moderation which leaves the bottles uninjured to be filled again at some future time.

That strong argument, "if we do not the next detachment will," covers much that is done in a deserted village. Why leave anything but "fixtures" to the unknown successors of those who picnic today? There are chairs to be shifted from house to house, according to the actual distribution of the guests. Plates must go where plates are needed even at the risk of confusing different people's dinner services, and useless lumber must be flung into the back yard that it may not crowd the sitting-rooms. I often think amid all this sad waste of property, this scourging of the land by war, that the scene in such a village offers a wild suggestion of what would happen if we were to "play at being in a desert island," as children would say, but to play it with the strength of grown-up people.

A MEDICAL VIEW.

The correspondent of the London *Lancet*, inside Paris, forwards by balloon post the following communication, showing that, among other things, the military surgeons are practicing conservative surgery on an extensive scale, and apparently with more successful results than have been attained in the field:—

The siege of Paris presents very many points of professional interest. The almost daily skirmishes, attacks, and larger actions supply the hospitals with wounded, presenting injuries of all degrees of gravity, and illustrating in the measures taken in their management from all that is ingenious, scientific, and admirable, down to that which is inconceivably bad, horrible, and disgusting. Conservative surgery is having, in some instances at least, a fair trial, and is doing wonders; in fact, limbs shattered by bullets are being saved in cases where, some years ago, anything but instant amputation would not have been thought of. A considerable amount of dysentery, rheumatism, fevers, and chest affections have arisen from exposure of the troops in bivouacs and in the *tentes d'abri*. There is very little disease, however, when we consider the great fatigue our troops have had to undergo, and the wet, inclement weather we have had during the greater part of October. Meat is now decidedly scarce; butter and milk are luxuries for the very wealthy, and eggs difficult to be had and dear. The daily ration of beef or mutton now allowed to each adult inhabitant is reduced to 35 grammes, that is, about an ounce and a half, including bone, and in consequence of imperfect arrangements there are many who have been unable to obtain that little scrap. The sick and wounded troops, except in the purely military hospitals, are insufficiently supplied with meat, except, perhaps, in the American ambulance and one or two others, where private energy supplies what official routine fails to furnish. This state of affairs is injurious to the wounded themselves, and calculated to give rise to ill feeling among their effective comrades. It is, therefore, to be hoped that it will soon be rectified. Great abuse had crept into the system of taking the wounded off the field. It has been asserted that some persons, who have established private hospitals in their houses, for selfish purposes, have actually paid money to *infirmiers* for carrying wounded to their carriages near the field of battle. This has now, it is hoped, been put a stop to."

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

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THE MIXED HUMAN RACES.

A few American naturalists have advanced the notion that, in the crossings of races, the inferior is bettered, while the superior is degraded to a corresponding extent. M. de Quatrefages, the eminent French anthropologist, however, is very decidedly of the other view, and insists that an intermingling of races is of the greatest importance in developing new and desirable types of mankind. In modern times, he says, each new mixture has given birth to a civilization superior, at least in certain respects, to those from which it took its origin. Two great sources have furnished the origin of the European people; on the one hand, the Allophyllic (or aboriginal) stock itself presenting numerous derivative branches, and, on the other, the various Aryan tribes. The modern European is a hybrid, a thousand times crossed from the Allophyllic and the Aryan races.

In estimating the value of a mixed breed, such as is found in South America, we ought to use as our standard of comparison the actual white ancestors, and their pure-blooded descendants, the Creoles. It is not fair to draw comparisons with the superior class of whites which has been exposed for centuries to all the refining influences of modern European society. The South American mixed races are wholly acclimated. Quatrefages quotes authority for declaring them "robust, indefatigable, sober;" some declare them equal, or even superior, to the pure-blooded whites; and he has met with no traveller who states that the mixed races are notably inferior to the whites as respects intelligence. They have "much of intelligence, spirit, and imagination." The intermixture of four distinct peoples—Portuguese, natives of the Azores, and the Gayanazos, and Carijos—gave birth, in the province of St. Paul, to a hybrid race, which in physical characteristics was equal or superior to the Creole races that remained unmixed; which governed all the neighboring races by its warlike energy, in times when war, so to speak, was the normal state; which, changing with the general condition of society, came back to more peaceful occupations, and in peace still preserved its superiority. Their energy, courage, and enterprise equalled, if it did not surpass, that displayed by the European conquerors of the country.

The beauty of the mixed blood of black and white is not to be disputed. In Martinique, St. Domingo, Brazil, and other countries, the mulattoes compare very favorably with the whites in all respects.

But in America the period of the invasion of races is still going on, and the experiment of amalgamation is far from having given a settled result. As an example of perfect amalgamation, the author cites the Pitcairn-Islanders, who took their origin, in 1789, from nine English sailors, and six men and fifteen women of Tahiti. In 1793, owing to feuds, there remained but four whites, and ten women, besides children. Three of the white men died before long, and the remainder lived in absolute seclusion from the rest of the world, until visited by Captain Beechey in 1825. He found a population of sixty-six persons, remarkable for their beautiful proportions, their muscular power, and extraordinary agility; their keen and quick intelligence, their earnest desire for instruction, and their moral qualities. Certainly this society was superior to the very great majority of the original component elements.

Dr. Bastian supports a view analogous to that of De Quatrefages. He says:—

"Nothing more strongly characterizes the profound confusion, and the utter want of all elementary principles in ethnography, than the prevailing opinion of the degenerating influence of mixture on race; while it is patent that, wherever civilized peoples appear in history, they are but the highest product out of an infinite number of mixtures. Generally the primitive roots of their ethnological genesis go back to prehistoric times, which are far removed from our view; they (the roots) become known only by their effects when the race in the light of history has grown into a dominant nationality, but every scientific inquiry is at an end if we then want to consider such nationality as a *Deus ex machina*, instead of analyzing its organic genesis. We talk of purity of race; breeders consider it of the utmost value to retain the blood of their stock pure, and not to deteriorate it by mixture. So far, so good. But are therefore these thorough-bred races pure races, if by pure is understood primitive and aboriginal? Is the improved English short-horned breed of cattle the representative of the wild species, or is it not rather a creature grown out of many and most artificial crossings? In the race of Berkshire hogs, as it now exists, we find English, Tonquinesian, and Neapolitan elements, which compose this valuable breed, as has been proved by Nathusius. The English race-horse is certainly not the progeny of the wild horse of the steppe or of the pampas; on the contrary, it is produced by careful crossings out of Arab barbs and English blood in order to provide it with the requisite qualities. The Arab horse also will be, according to all probabilities, the product of crossings, its origin dating back into a prehistoric period."

An article on the "Race Question in Ireland," by J. W. Jackson (*Anthropological Review*, January, 1869), recognizes the same law in a limited degree. "Few facts," says Jackson, "are now better established than the periodic baptism of certain types by their racial correlates. The conquest and colonization of the Celtic area by the Teutons is an instance in point. The previous conquest of the same area by the Romans is another. Now, from the latter the Irish were wholly exempt, both to their moral and physical disadvantage. And they have but imperfectly partaken of the benefits of the former. The result is that, throughout large portions, more especially of Munster and Connaught, we find the Celt in a state of racial exhaustion; while he everywhere lacks that political and municipal training which we owe to the domination of Rome, and that social organization which we have derived from feudalism.'

In regard to England, he states that the Celtic element in that country is totally misapprehended. While the majority of Englishmen fancy themselves Saxons, or Anglo-Normans, they will of course despise the poverty-stricken remnant of the Celts. But the days of this popular fallacy are obviously numbered. Anthropology condemns it. Britain is unalterably an integral portion of the Celtic area, susceptible of a Teutonic as of a classic "baptism," but nothing more.—*Appleton's Journal.*

—Burlingame, Kansas, is to have a new woollen factory. A public-spirited citizen has agreed to supply $40,000 worth of machinery, on condition that a building 100 feet long, 30 feet wide, and two stories high, be erected from the proceeds of city bonds.

—A Santa Fe editor begins an obituary notice of the wife of a friend as follows:—"Death, with fleshless knuckles, rapped at the door of Mrs. J. N. B.'s soul, and obedient to the inexorable call, the spirit of that loved woman floated up to its Creator, leaving her husband, children, and friends to mourn over the mortal casket."

THE GERMAN CONFUSION OF TONGUES

A Berlin correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes:—

It is amusing to get among a squad of soldiers as one sometimes finds them in the hospitals, and hear the difference and often confusion in their language. Many cannot understand each other at all, especially of those living in widely separated rural districts. The people of the cities and the educated classes speak the same language everywhere, yet even among these a Munich soldier uses words that a Berliner never heard. The Hamburgers are accused of speaking flat, the Saxons of singing, the East Provinces of a Polish, and the Pfalz of a French accent, and so on, each thinking that he speaks the correct German, and being surprised th[illegible] others speak differently. Germany o[illegible] very Babel in its languages. This w[illegible] having the good effect—the opposite [illegible] of the Babel scattering—of bringing the people together and working a unity in their manners and views. The unity of Germany would hardly be possible without some such previous unity of the people. We experienced some good from this source in our war, in breaking down sectional and sectarian differences; but here there is much more need of it, there being more difference in the customs within fifty square miles than one will find between the Atlantic and the Mississippi. Among the French the difference is perhaps still greater, as the prisoners abundantly illustrate. Both French and Germans speak of the "literary" language (*i. e.*, the grammatical) as quite distinct from the conversational.

NEARLY A DISASTER.

The Fire in the Metropolitan Hotel in Chicago.

The Metropolitan Hotel calamity, says the Chicago *Republican* of Saturday, has created quite a sensation among a people who live, or sleep, three or four stories in the air. The density of the smoke made the boarders believe that the crack of doom had come. The stifling vapor came through keyholes and transoms with a potency that sent gentlemen of dignity and decorum out on the roof, or jumping through windows, in costume that even Adam could not call extravagant. As for the ladies, they shrieked, cried, and were, as a general rule, helpless and interesting, as all females are under such circumstances. Were it not for the unfortunate death of poor Hansen, the yard-keeper, and the severe injuries received by other parties, the tragic affair might have been ludicrous. Tales are told of lacking presence of mind in many of the male sex, and ridiculous feats of agility needlessly performed. Some persons were actually necessitated to jump for life. Among them was Mr. Field, of the *Journal*, who boldly leaped from the fourth story window, and, alighting on the sidewalk, miraculously escaped with a sprained ankle and some slight internal injuries.

A number of gentlemen, sleeping on the fourth floor, threw out their mattresses on the sidewalk and swung themselves down upon them, escaping uninjured. The gentlemen named say they want no more early morning gymnastics.

A "Long John" fireman was struck in the head by a satchel which some individual, whose prudence overcame his fears, threw from a top-story window. The fireman did not do any work after that.

There were several other accidents, and the loss in clothing was large. A number of persons have heavy colds and sore throats—resulting from exposure in their garb of night.

THE WEDDING-RING FINGER.—By almost universal consent this is the fourth finger on the left hand. Why this particular digit should have received such a token of honor and trust beyond all its congeners, both in pagan and Christian times, has been variously interpreted. The most common explanation is, according to Sir Thomas Browne, "presuming therein that a particular vessel, nerve, vein, or artery is conferred thereto from the heart;" which direct vascular communication Browne shows to be anatomically incorrect. Macrobius gives another reason, which may perhaps satisfy those anatomists who are not satisfied with the above. "Poliex," he says, "or thumb, (whose office and general usefulness are sufficiently indicative from its Latin derivation *pollo*, and from its Greek equivalent *antichier*, which means 'as good as a hand'), is too busy to be set apart for any special employment; the next finger to the thumb, being but half protected on that side, besides having other work to do, is also ineligible; the opprobrium attached to the middle finger, called *medicus*, puts it entirely out of the question; and as the little finger stands exposed, and is, moreover, too puny to enter the lists in such a contest, the spousal honors devolve naturally on *pronubus*, the wedding-finger." In the *British Apollo*, 1788, it is urged that the fourth finger was chosen from its being not only less used than either of the rest, but more capable of preserving a ring from bruises; having this one quality peculiar to itself, that it cannot be extended but in company with some other finger, whereas the rest may be stretched out to their full length and straightness.

THE VATICAN MUSEUM.—Since the entrance of the Italian troops into Rome the Museum of the Vatican has been closed to the public. To a certain extent it was a wise precautionary measure, for great excitement existed, though order has been admirably preserved; yet it would be unjust not to add that the measure was adopted as much from courtesy and delicacy to the Pope. The museum is in the Vatican, the private dwelling of his Holiness, and the Italian Government would not add to sufferings which were natural under the circumstances by permitting crowds, flushed with victory, to enter the Pontifical Palace. The wonderful works of art which it incloses are, however, again to be exhibited shortly; and with the same delicacy which has been already shown to the Holy Father, a new entrance has been selected. Formerly, as all visitors know, they entered under the right colonnade of St. Peter's, and, diverging to the right, ascended a marble staircase, which led to a vast piazza; on the right of which again was the entrance to the apartments of the Pope. For the future the museum will be approached by a road at the back, which leads to the Mint.—*The Athenæum.*

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF DREDGES, SCOWS, AND ROW-BOATS.

BALTIMORE, Md., November 24, 1870.
Proposals are invited and will be received until 12 M., and will be opened at 12¼ P. M., on the 16th day of December, 1870, from persons wishing to purchase the four Dredge Boats, Susquehanna, Potomac, Patapsco, and Chesapeake, belonging to the United States, for the Patapsco river improvement; also, eleven Dumping Scows, marked by numbers from 1 to 11, inclusive; also, four Row-boats, marked by letters, from A to D, inclusive. Separate proposals will be received for single Dredges, Scows, and Row-boats, or for *lots* consisting of specified Dredges, Scows, and Row-boats.
The property can be seen upon application to the undersigned. Property to be delivered at once to purchaser upon payment of price in cash. Bidders who wish it can be present at the opening. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. Proposals to be *sealed* and *in duplicate*, and to be addressed to
Major WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Engineer Office,
11 25 6t Third story Union Bank Building.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.—Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
Until further notice trains will leave and arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Way, Reading, and Allentown	7·30	Pottstown Accom.	9·15
Harrisb'g & Potts. Ex	8·15	Reading & Potts. Acc	10·20
Phil. & Potts. W.Tr'n	12·30		P. M.
	P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts. Ex	1·00
Harrisb'g & Potts. Ex	3·30	Phil. & Potts. W. Tr'n	4·30
Pottstown Accom.	4·00	Harrisb'g & Potts. Ex	7·00
Reading & Potts. Acc	4·45	Harrisburg, Pottsv'e, and Allentown Acc	9·10
ON SUNDAYS.		ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8·00	From Pottsville	12·35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3 15	From Reading	7·25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.
For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 Noon, and 4 P. M.
For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 Noon, and 4·00 P. M.
For Mount Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.
N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.
Trains leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.
Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10, 8·10, and 10·50 A. M., and 2·50 P. M.
Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12·00 noon.
For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.
Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.
STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.
Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street. 11 12

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after WEDNESDAY, November 2, 1870,
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2½, 3½, 3¾, 4·05, 4½, 5·05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 and 9½ down train, and 2½, 3½, and 5½ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2½, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·10, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.
Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 A. M., and 6½ P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8½, and 10 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6½ and 9½ P. M.
PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.
Leave Plymouth 6½ A. M.
The 7¼ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.
Passengers taking the 7½, 9·05 A. M., 6½ & 12 P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.
The 8½ A. M. 12½ and 6 P. M. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station.
5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Farmingdale.
At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.
The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).
FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 2 10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.
At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 2·10, 5 30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9·45 A. M. 1·20, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6 45 P. M., and 12 night.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.
At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.
VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.
At 7 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
Nov. 21, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue:—
For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford on Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M. Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.
Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.
Trains for Philadelphia:—
Leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
Oxford at 6·05 and 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.
Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M. 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays at 6·49 P. M. only.
HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.
Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.
Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.
Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.
On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, November 20, 1870.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.	
Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	12·30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9·50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·10 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10·10 P. M.
Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.
Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.
Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.	
Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7 00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·30 &	6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9 50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12 00 Noon.
Erie Express	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	2·20 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA LONG BRANCH.
An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and
AN EXPRESS TRAIN
in the Afternooon from each end of the route.
THE EXPRESS TRAIN
will be furnished with
SPLENDID PALACE CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS
BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—
LEAVE NEW YORK,
from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6·45 A. M. Accommodation and 4·30 P. M. Express.
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,
from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7·00 A. M. Accommodation and 3·30 P. M. Express.
The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.
Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*
Fare between Philadelphia and New York ... $3·00
" " " " Long Branch ... 2·50
For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."
6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—
For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.
Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.
Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD (GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH).
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.
On and after DECEMBER 1, 1870,
PACKAGE TICKETS
AND
COUPON FAMILY TICKETS
will be sold between Philadelphia and points named below, at the following rates:—
PACKAGE TICKETS
(Sold at Depot, Ninth and Green streets, and Stations named.)

Nicetown or Intersection	8 tickets	for		$1·00
Germantown or Manayunk	6	"	"	1·00
Chestnut Hill or Lafayette	9	"	"	2·00
Spring Mill or Conshohocken	6	"	"	2·00
Pott's Landing or Norristown	5	"	"	2·00

COUPON FAMILY TICKETS
(Sold at Depot, Ninth and Green streets, only.)
Good only for members of one family, or visitors, not transferable, and coupons forfeited if detached by any person but the conductor.

Nicetown or Intersection	With 50	coupons,		$5·00
Germantown or Manayunk	"	40	"	5 00
Chesnut Hill or Lafayette	"	50	"	10·00
Spring Mill or Conshohocken	"	50	"	14·00
Pott's Landing or Norristown	"	40	"	14·00

W. S. WILSON,
11 29 3t Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 21, 1870.
Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West
8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.
11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington
1·15 and 5·20 and 8 15 P. M. for Abington.
1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.
2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.
4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.
5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.
11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM
Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.
Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6 35 P. M.
Lansdale at 7·2[illegible] A. M.
Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P. M.
Abington at 2·35, 6 55, and 9 35 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.
Nov. 21, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.
WINTER TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, November 21, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9 40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7 25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12 20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·35 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·25 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10·00 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5 30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8 15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9 30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5 30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
" " Sunbury	2 30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.
WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870,
Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—
FROM PHILADELPHIA
For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.
For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).
For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.
FOR PHILADELPHIA
From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.
From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).
From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.
ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.
10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.
Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),
8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.
11 45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.
3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.
3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.
5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.
Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,
IRON FOUNDERS,
(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)
Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.
FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.
JNO. EDGAR THOMSON,
President. JAMES HOEY,
6 27 mwf 6m General Manager

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,
NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,
Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.
By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
Extensive Sale at the Auction Rooms.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STEINWAY PIANO FORTE, FRENCH-PLATE MIRRORS, fine Window Curtains, Fireproof Safe, Walnut Office Furniture, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Extension Tables, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, China, Glassware, fine Engravings, Hardware, Stoves, fine Velvet, Brussels, and other Carpets, Etc.
On Thursday Morning,
Dec. 1st, at 9 o'clock, by catalogue, about 1000 lots superior Household Furniture, comprising a general assortment. 11 29 2t
SALE ON THE PREMISES.
Nos. 702 and 704 North Twentieth street.
RESIDENCE AND FURNITURE.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE, FINE BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
December 2, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the handsome Furniture.
Previous to the sale of Furniture will be sold the HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE, lot 40 feet front by 125 feet deep.
Catalogues now ready. 11 30 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.
Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, LIBRARY, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE; Velvet, Brussels, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets; Rosewood Piano-fortes, Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Cottage Furniture, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Office and Library Tables, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Chandeliers, Paintings, Fine Cutlery, etc.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, by catalogue, a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, comprising—Parlor suits, in brocatelle, plush, reps, and haircloth; fine library suits, walnut chamber furniture, finished in oil; walnut bouquet, office and library tables; wardrobes; oak and walnut dining-room furniture; secretaries; bookcases; sideboards; Spanish chairs, etc.; velvet, Brussels, ingrain and Venetian carpets; spring and hair mattresses; feather beds, bolsters and pillows; chandeliers; paintings; fine cutlery; kitchen furniture, etc.
DIAMOND PINS.
Also, gents' solitaire diamond pins.
GOLD WATCHES, ETC.
One gents' gold hunting case watch.
One lady's gold hunting-case watch and chain.
Also, one pair fine cameo earrings. 11 30 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.
LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning, [11 25 5t
December 1, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.
IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, 200 WOOLLEN CRUMB CLOTHS, 160 PIECES PRINTED FELTS, SHEEPSKIN MATS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
December 2, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, rugs, etc. 11 26 5t
LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
December 5, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 29 5t
SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning, [11 30 5t
December 6, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24[illegible]
REGULAR SALE BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, HATS, CAPS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
December 1, at 10 o'clock, on [illegible] months credit. 11 29 2t
FURS. FURS.
Eleventh Large Trade Sale, 1000 Lots American and Imported Furs, Fur Caps, Collars, Gloves, etc.
On Friday Morning,
December 2, at 10 o'clock.
ROBES. ROBES.
Also, 125 lots wolf, fox, bear, buffalo, Angora, and other fancy robes, lap blankets, horse blankets, etc.
Also, 50 lots ladies' black, white, and brown Astrachan sacques, seal sacques, etc. 11 29 2t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

CITY BAZAAR AND TATTERSALL'S, No. 1126 RACE Street.
Regular Auction Sale of Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc., every Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. No postponement on account of the weather.
Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., to suit the need of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.
Carriages taken on Storage.
Superior Stabling for Horses on sale or at livery.
Outside Sales solicited and promptly attended to.
Liberal advances made on Horses, Carriages, and Harness. DOYLE & NICHOLS,
10 19 1t Auctioneers.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 15 wf[illegible]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

POLITICAL.—Ten of the Republicans of the Philadelphia delegation have signified their intention of supporting Representative Webb, of Bradford county, for the Speakership of the next House.

The Democracy of the First Senatorial district seem to have harmonized upon the selection of Assistant District Attorney R. P. Dechert for Senatorial honors.

The propriety of publishing a record of the proceedings of the next Legislature meets with favor at the hands of the Philadelphia delegation.

It is said that the Republicans on the police and detective force are to give way to Democratic politicians.

To-night, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock, the Democrats of the First Senatorial District will hold their primary elections in the various divisions for the purpose of selecting delegates, who will meet in convention to-morrow morning at Lafferty's, Ninth street, below Christian, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be voted for at the special election to be held on December 20.

At a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee held yesterday afternoon, a resolution was adopted directing that the registering officers of the First Senatorial district, consisting of the Republican judges and inspectors who served at the general election in October last, and three members of the Division Executive Committee, shall meet at the regular places for holding the elections in said district, or such places as the registering officers may select, on Saturday, December 3, between the hours of four and six o'clock P. M., for the purpose of correcting the registry of Republican voters; that the Republican judges and inspectors who served at the general election in October last shall conduct the primary election, to be held on Tuesday evening, December 6, and where vacancies occur such vacancies shall be filled by the remaining election officers, in conjunction with the members of the Division Executive Committee; that the convention for the nomination of a candidate shall be held on Wednesday, December 7, at Jefferson Hall, Sixth and Christian streets.

This afternoon the Republican members of Councils will hold a caucus for the nomination of heads of departments. There seems to be but little opposition to the re-election of Engineer Graff, Surveyor Kneass, Chief Commissioner of Highways Dickinson, and Commissioner of City Property Pugh. But there is a lively contest going on with reference to the Assistant Commissioners of Highways. Hiram Horter, the Commissioner for the lower portion of the city, has but one opponent, Henry B. Bobb, of the Seventh ward. James Work, who has had charge of the Northern district for three years past, retires for the purpose of becoming a deputy under Sheriff Leeds. The candidates for this vacancy are as follows:—William Rittenhouse, Nineteenth ward; Daniel J. McLain, Fourteenth ward; William H. Maneely, Eighteenth ward; Frederick Getz, Twenty-fifth ward; Benjamin H. Thomas, Twelfth ward; George Meyers, Twenty-eighth ward (retiring member of Common Council). The fight seems to have narrowed down between Rittenhouse and Maneely, although some of the others will show a decidedly strong front. The contest has waxed warm, and there were rumors this morning that there was a probability of one or two of the members of Common Council being ruled out of the caucus.

JOTTINGS.—The carpet weavers, of whom there ar about four thousand in this city, are again turning out.

—Frost is at a discount.

—The Tradesmen's Bank building is nearly completed.

—Stonemasons receive $3 per day; last year they were paid $4.

—Merchant tailors complain of dull times; the weather is against them.

—The annual meeting of the Moyamensing Literary Institute will be held to-morrow evening.

—Coroner Taylor will soon be in possession of the Morgue.

—The new pavement in front of the State House is progressing as slowly as ever.

—The old building on the southeast corner of Sixth and Arch streets is being altered into stores.

—It will cost the city over $3000 to hold the special election in the First Senatorial District.

—Work has been discontinued for the winter on the sewer ordered to be constructed on North Sixth street.

—Arrangements are being perfected for raising the hull of the City of Bridgeton, burned a few nights since on the Delaware.

—A number of the Lieutenants of Police of this city intend participating in the inauguration of Governor Hoffman of New York.

—Three handsome dwellings, the contract price $24,000, have been erected on Thirteenth street, below Jefferson.

—This morning the Pennsylvania Railroad Company commenced the payment of its semi-annual interest of five per cent.

—The Receiver of Taxes gives notice that a penalty of three per cent. will be added to taxes of 1870 unpaid after December 1.

—This afternoon a general meeting of carpet weavers will be held at Frankford Road and York street.

—A push-cart belonging to H. W. Stocks, grocer was stolen from in front of the store at Tulip and Vienna streets last night.

—The female mendicant who can be seen almost hourly on the State House pavement was one of the most fashionably dressed women of our city only a few years ago.

—In the calendars of the Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Greek Churches the Advent season commenced on Sunday last. In the latter Church it lasts six weeks; in the two first-named but four.

—At noon on Saturday a meeting of citizens favorable to the establishment of a line of steamships between this port and Great Britain will be held in the Merchants' Exchange building.

RAILROAD RESIGNATIONS.—Colonel John B. Peddle, who has held the position of General Ticket Agent of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad, at Ninth and Green streets, for the past seventeen years, has resigned. In the performance of the duties of this office, during the many years he occupied it, the Colonel has always held the esteem of the company and given satisfaction to the traveling public.

A. E. Dougherty, Jr., General Freight Agent of the road, has also resigned. In the position he held Mr. Dougherty was much respected.

These resignations take effect as soon as the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad becomes a branch of the Reading road.

THEFT OF A HORSE, WAGON, ETC.—A horse and wagon belonging to the firm of Wittmeyer & ...sch were stolen from Vine street wharf this ...ning, during the temporary absence of the dri...ver, who was making purchases. In the vehicle were a barrel of flour and a lot of vegetables. The wagon is an ordinary grocer's express, and the horse is a bay of medium height and build. Any information concerning the missing team will be thank...fully received at No. 1512 S. Twelfth street.

A NEW BUILDING.—The lot adjoining the Commonwealth Bank on Fourth street, below Chesnut, has been purchased by the Provident Life and Trust Company, who intend to remove the building now occupying the site, and erect thereon a large and substantial edifice adapted to the growing demands of its business. The new building will doubtless be a substantial improvement to that part of our city, besides proving a profitable investment to the company.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION STARTED.—On Monday morning last Contractor Dobbins laid the first stone of the foundation of the two wings of the House of Correction, which are to be completed by October next. These wings are to contain, on an average, 250 cells, each cell to be built on a strong arch of brick, on a stone base. Should this propitious weather continue these foundations will be completed this year, and the corner-stone will be laid early in January next.

SUSPICION OF LARCENY.—An individual giving the name of Harry McDonald was arrested in Alaska street, below Eighth, yesterday, on suspicion of the larceny of a set of harness which he was endeavoring to sell. The harness is at the Seventeenth District Station House awaiting an owner. McDonald was committed by Alderman Collins for a further hearing.

SUSPICION OF ROBBERY.—Last night a man named Henry Weldon was arrested at Crown and Vine streets by Policemen Lex and Vandersllce upon suspicion of committing a robbery, where the Lieutenant of the district cannot say. Weldon, however, was held in $1000 bail by Alderman Becker to answer.

FIRES.—About 5 o'clock this morning the news-stand at Ridge avenue and Callowhill street was destroyed by fire.

The alarm about 8 o'clock this morning was caused by the burning of some brush in Fairmount Park.

About 10 o'clock this morning a slight fire occurred at No. 728 South Second street.

HON. J. M. PEEBLES, late United States Consul to Turkey in Asia, lectures this evening in the church Eleventh and Wood streets. Subject—"Mahommedan Worship, the Dervishes, War in Europe, Progress, etc." The Turkish costume will be exhibited.

BAZAAR IN AID OF BAPTIST HOME.—On December 12th a bazaar will be commenced at Horticultural Hall, under the auspices of the lady managers of the Baptist Home, for the benefit of that institution. The bazaar will be continued during one week.

DRIVEN OFF.—Last night a gang of river thieves attempted to board the ship Waterloo, lying at Bainbridge street wharf, but were driven off by the watchman on board the vessel.

REWARD.—A reward of $25 is offered for information that will lead to the conviction of the parties who set fire to the news stand at the corner of Ridge Road and Callowhill streets this morning.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The Character of the Buildings for which Permits were Issued During November.

The number of permits issued by the Building Inspectors for building improvements in this city, during the month which is about closing, is in excess of those granted during the same time last year, and the number issued during the present year is also in excess of 1869. Up until to-day of 1870 there have been 1793 permits issued, while up to December 1st, 1869, there were 1762 granted. The following will give some idea of the character of the improvements being made in Philadelphia, the permits for which were applied for and granted during the present month:—

Dwellings.—6 three-story, 20 by 60 feet, on north side of Locust street, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth street; 9 three-story, 16 by 55 feet, at the corner of Sixteenth and Mount Vernon; 62 two-story, 16 by 40 feet, on block bounded by Sycamore, Aspen, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets; 9 three-story, on south side of Market street, above Forty-second; 10 two-story, 12½ by 26 feet, on north side of New street, west of Brooklyn, Twenty-fourth ward; 12 two-story, 14 by twenty-eight feet, on Goldbeck street, above Twenty-eighth; 6 two-story, on Somerset street, east of Plank road; 6 three-story, 16½ by 27 feet, on a small street between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, above Oxford; 6 two-story, 14 by 30 feet, on Rosehill street, above Somerset; 10 three-story, 14 by 40 feet, on the southeast corner of Cumberland and Gaul streets; 6 two-story, 15 by 28 feet, on Germantown avenue, east of Eighteenth street; 7 three-story, 17 by 50 feet, at the corner of Eighth and Oxford streets; 14 two-story, 14 by 36 feet, on Tulip street, between Jackson and Tucker streets; 9 two-story, 16 by 28 feet, on Montrose street above Nineteenth; 10 two-story, 14 by 27 feet, on McClellan street above Ninth street; 6 two-story, 15½ by 28 feet, on Bancroft street below Reed; 23 two-story, 13 by 22 feet, on south side of June street, between Seventh and Eighth streets; 6 two-story, 16 by 30 feet, at Twenty-eighth and Hummel streets; 6 two-story, 16 by 28 feet, on Bancroft street below Reed.

Shops.—One two-story, 24 by 36 feet, at No. 511 North street; one three-story, 20 by 58 feet, on Filbert street below Tenth; one two-story, 20 by 34 feet, on Lancaster avenue, above Forty-third; one two-story, 21 by 38 feet, Nos. 1318 and 1320 Olive street; one one-story, 38 by 160 feet, on Buttonwood street, above Fifteenth; one three-story, 22 by 40 feet, on west side of Ninth street, below Girard avenue; one two-story, 16 by 80 feet, at No. 908 Jefferson street; one four-story, 22 by 38 feet, on Hudson street, below Chesnut; one three-story, 26 by 26 feet, No. 914 South Sixth street.

Church.—One two-story, 24 by 40 feet, corner of Fifty-eighth and Race streets.

Storehouses.—Two, one-story, 20 by 65 feet and 50 by 80 feet, in the rear of Delaware avenue and Coates street.

Boiler and Engine Houses.—One, one-story, 28 by 83 feet on Erie avenue, west of Trenton Railroad; one, one-story, 100 by 35 feet, on Main street, near Shurr's lane.

Chapel.—One one-story, 35 by 57 feet, northeast corner of Twenty-third and Summer streets.

Stores.—One three-story, 19 by 75 feet, on Fourth street, above Appletree alley; one two-story, 20 by 90 feet, at No. 244 North Eighth street; one four-story, 18 by 108 feet, at No. 911 Market street; one two-story, 18 by 30 feet, at No. 814 North Nineteenth street; one one-story, 26 by 40 feet, at northwest corner of Antoinette and Market streets; one two-story, 24 by 29 feet, on Nineteenth street, below Poplar; two three-story, 17 by 44 feet, on Seventeenth street, between Carver and Burton streets; one three-story, 16 by 45 feet, No. 922 South Eighteenth street.

Picker-house.—One one-story, 16 by 40 feet, on Fairhill street, above Susquehanna avenue.

Factories.—One six-story, 42 by 194 feet, at corner of Twenty-third and Hamilton streets; one three-story, 58 by 100 feet, at the corner of Eighth and Dauphin streets; one three-story, 36 by 70 feet, on Ireland street, above Hanover.

Ice-houses.—One two-story, 50 by 92 feet, on Thirty-first street, above Thompson; one one-story, 16 by 16 feet, on Jefferson street, Frankford; one four-story, 44 by 120 feet, on Thirty-second street, above Thompson.

Market-house.—One 20 by 50 feet, at the corner of Eighth and Venango streets.

Shed.—One one-story, 100 by 120 feet, at the corner of Delaware avenue and Catharine street.

Coach-house.—One two-story, 22 by 40 feet, on Fitzwater street, below Eighteenth.

Dye-house.—One one-story, 150 by 35 feet, on Main street, near Shurr's lane, Manayunk.

THE CAMDEN RIOTS.

Trial of the Culprits—Judge Nixon's Charge to the Grand Jury.

The special session of the United States District Court, called for the trial of the rioters at the recent election in Camden, convened in the State House at Trenton yesterday, Judge Nixon presiding.

The Court room was well filled with witnesses from Camden, mostly colored, who were present for the purpose of giving preliminary testimony. In his charge to the grand jury, Judge Nixon said:—

It is a matter of public notoriety that at one of the voting precincts in Camden county, in the late election, men were driven from the polls, lives were imperilled, ballot-boxes broken open, and ballots scattered to the winds. To protect from such violence the act of March 30, 1870, was passed. If in your investigation you reach offenders, indict them—whether official or private—but when any reasonable doubt exists as to the guilt of a person, do not subject such accused one to the troubles of a prosecution. You occupy an enviable position as jurors on this occasion. By prompt and impartial action you will be able to show that the law is able to reach the transgressor, and that the law must prevail over lawlessness and violence.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASE.—Albert Smith had a hearing before Recorder Givin this morning upon the charge of assault and battery on John Allmond, and was held in $600 bail to answer. It seems that the parties reside in the same house. A day or two since they had a difficulty, during which Smith appears to have been armed with a club and Allmond with a razor. It is alleged that a struggle took place, and Smith, in attempting to take the razor from Allmond, received a severe wound in the hand. A cross action grew out of the trouble, and Allmond has also been held to answer the charge of assault and battery on Albert Smith.

NEW AND HANDSOME
designs for
ENGRAVED BALL TICKETS,
PARTY INVITATIONS,
DANCING PROGRAMMES,
Prices Very Reasonable.
WM. H. HOSKINS,
Stationer, Engraver, and Steam-Power Printer,
No. 913 ARCH Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—A very handsome assortment of Fancy Articles suitable for Christmas presents.
Writing Desks from $1 to $25. Papier-mache, Walnut, Mahogany, Leather, Rosewood, etc.
Bronze Inkstands,
Wallets,
Knives,
Gold Pens,
Pearl Card Cases,
Backgammon Boards,
Portfolios,
Playing Cards,
Work Boxes,
Chess,
Checkers,
Dominoes,
Games,
Fancy Pen-wipers,
and Scotch Goods,
in great variety.
BOXES OF FINE STATIONERY,
Stamped with Initials, Birds, Insects, etc.
JOHN LINERD,
Stationer and Card Engraver,
11 30 wsm5p No. 921 SPRING GARDEN St.

MALT LIQUORS.
ALE! ALE! ALE!
Great Reduction in Prices.
DRAUGHT ALE, $6 PER BBL.
BOTTLING ALE AND PORTER, $7 PER BBL.
XX ALE, DRAUGHT PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT, $8 PER BBL.,
At GUCKES'
OLD-ESTABLISHED BREWERY,
Nos. 824, 826, 828, 830 and 832
ST. JOHN Street,
11 7 mwsimrp PHILADELPHIA.

BOARDING.
1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Eastern Trouble Settled.

The Approaching Conference.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Schenck and the English Mission.

The Internal Revenue Office.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM EUROPE.

The Eastern Trouble Over.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—From present indications peace with Russia is morally certain. Arrangements for a conference are rapidly progressing, and Prussia will be satisfied and Russia conciliated. There is now every prospect of a reconciliation of the ministry.

FROM WASHINGTON.

General Schenck and the English Mission.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—General Schenck has arrived, but declines to make any disclosures about his supposed appointment as Minister to England. It is understood that before making any decision he will confer with his friends in Congress.

The Internal Revenue Office.

It was reported yesterday that the President informed the leading members of Congress that he had determined to appoint J. W. Douglas, present acting Commissioner, to succeed Delano in the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Douglas visiteds the White House to-day, but the President made no mention of the matter to him nor to prominent members of the Ways and Means Committee, who were also at the White House. It is still thought that Douglass will be appointed, but it does not appear that the President has finally agreed upon it.

Applicants for Office.

In conversation with several prominent Republicans from the West, the President stated that he had been more worried about appointments, within the last week or two, by certain New York and Pennsylvania politicians, than he had during the whole of his administration.

He said it seemed almost impossible to satisfy the various conflicting factions in those States. He no sooner made one appointment than a horde of other office seekers were here to oppose it.

The Secretary of State

had a long interview with the President to-day, at which he informed the Executive that there was nothing of an important character in the recent mail from Europe, which, by-the-way, is one of the largest ever received at the State Department.

The Secretary is of opinion that the trouble between Russia and other European powers will be finally settled without war.

Virginia Politics.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—McKenzie, of the Seventh District of Virginia, will contest Braxton's right to a seat in the next Congress.

The Army of the Tennessee

will hold its next annual meeting at Cincinnati, on the 6th and 7th of April next.

Mrs. Secretary Belknap.

The health of Mrs. Belknap, wife of the Secretary of War, continues to improve.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fatal Accident in the Hoosac Tunnel.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 30.—John Hawkins, a workman in the Hoosac tunnel, was killed yesterday by the falling of a rock upon him.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Cotton dull and heavy; sales of 1500 bales uplands at 16½c.; Orleans at 16¾c. Flour dull and market favors buyers; sales of 8500 barrels State at $4·90@6·20; Ohio at $5·75@6·20; Western at $4·90@6·50; Southern at $5·80@8·25. Wheat dul and declining; sales of 45,000 bushels new spring at $1·33@1·34; red Western at $1·41@1·44. Corn dull and drooping; sales of 26,000 bushels new mixed Western at 80@83c.; old at 87@90c. Oats dull; sales of 26,000 bushels Ohio at 60@61c.; Western at 59@60c. Beef quiet. Pork dull. Lard heavy; steam, 13@13½c. Whisky quiet at 90c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30.—Cotton dull and nominal; low middling, 15½c.; middling upland, 16½c. Flour active but weak. Wheat dull; choice white, $1·70@1·75. Corn dull and lower; white, 70c.; yellow, 79@80c. Rye 80@85c. Oats dull and unchanged. Mess Pork dull. Bacon quiet; clear rib sides, 17@17½c.; no shoulders or rib sides offered; hams, 20c. Lard dull at 14c. Whisky firm at 90c.

VANCE.

The New Senator from North Carolina—Something About his Career.

The last Legislature of North Carolina contained a Republican majority of 33 in the Senate and 44 in the House, or 77 on joint ballot. But, by the suicidal policy pursued by the Southern Republicans in almost every reconstructed State, this overwhelming majority was sacrificed, and at the election held yesterday for a successor to United States Senator Abbott, the vote in the Legislature stood 94 for ex-Governor Zebulon B. Vance to 43 for Joseph C. Abbott, the present Senator.

Zebulon B. Vance, the new Senator-elect, is a native of North Carolina, and was born in Buncombe county, in that State, May 13, 1830. After receiving a limited education he passed a year at the State University, and then studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1853. In 1854 he was elected to the State Legislature from Buncombe county, and in 1858, on the resignation of Hon. T. L. Clingman, was elected the successor of the latter on the Federal House of Representatsves. He was re-elected for the full term ending March 4, 1861, leaving his seat at the outbreak of the Rebellion, although a Whig and claiming to have been a Union man theretofore. He was elected Governor of North Carolina, and served in that capacity from 1861 to 1864. In the latter part of 1863 he addressed a significant letter to Jeff. Davis on the subject of peace, declaring that the only way of removing the discontent then prevailing in North Carolina was by making some attempt at negotiating with the Federal Government.

In August, 1864, he was again elected Governor, receiving 54,000 votes to 20,000 for William W. Holden, the result being that the State would seek peace only in co-operation with the other States of the Confederacy. Vance remained in the pretended exercise of his gubernatorial functions after the close of hostilities; until May 29, 1865, when Holden was appointed Provisional Governor. Since that time he has been a bitter and uncompromising opponent of the Congressional policy of reconstruction, and in a speech delivered in September, 1868, made use of such choice expressions as the following:—"Hell! blood! fury! thunder!" cry the radicals; you are disloyal! you mean war! * * * I, Zebulon Vance, don't intend to live in a land where I am disfranchised, and I don't intend to leave it. * * * The negro is naturally an aristocrat, and hates a scalawag. Did you ever burn a dog's nose with a cigar? Every time he sees you, he'll tuck his tail and travel," etc., etc.

Zebulon will doubtless act with the Democrats when he takes his seat in the Senate.

OUR RED BRETHREN.

Peace Negotiations to be Commenced with the Apaches—A Meeting of the Indian Peace Commission to be Held.

Mr. Vincent Colyer, secretary and member of the Indian Peace Commission, arrived in this city yesterday from an extended tour among the Indians of Southern Kansas and the Indian Territory, where, with Messrs. Lang and Farwell, he has been arranging for the sale of the Osage lands, and providing a new home for that tribe in the Indian Territory. He also, in company with Bishop Armitage, of Wisconsin, visited the Oneidas, in the northern part of that State, a proposal having come up before the last session of Congress looking to the removal of that tribe from their present reservation. It was found that the bill had been introduced into Congress without the knowledge of the tribe, and they were bitterly hostile to the measure. They are far advanced in civilization, having as good, well-constructed houses, barns, schools, and churches as the majority of the Western settlers. The commission then proceeded to the headwaters of the Columbia river, in Northern Idaho, Washington and Oregon Territories, where the Indians were all found steadily advancing in the pursuits of civilized life. The commissioners are much disappointed at not having had time to visit Arizona, where the Apaches, under Cochiese, the most warlike, probably, of the whole Indian race, are in perpetual conflict with the whites. Cochiese, since Red Cloud has made peace with the whites, is the only really troublesome chief that the army and the people on the frontier have to encounter. Ten years ago this chief, in consequence of a violation of a flag by the whites, swore perpetual vengeance, and so acted up to last year, when he sent word to the agent of the Southern Apaches, on the Rio Grande, that he would come in and forsake the "war-path." Up to the present moment, however, the Government has not been able to avail itself of that opportunity for making the peace that exists with the Indians generally; but the attempt will be made at the earliest practicable moment.

The Board of Commissioners will have an early meeting in this city, and their report will be given to the public.

The interview of Messrs. Brunot and Campbell with Red Cloud and the Sioux this summer, which will form a portion of the report, has already been given to the public.—*Washington Patriot.*

SAVAGE VENGEANCE.

An Indian Woman Avenges the Death of Her Husband by Murdering Two Persons.

Oakland (Cal.) Corres. San Francisco Chronicle.

A terrible murder was committed last Saturday, 10th inst., near Centreville, in this county, by an Indian woman named Anistaba. It appears that some months ago Anistaba's husband was killed by another Indian near the Alviso Ranche. The Indian who committed the murder was arrested at the time and brought before the justice for examination, but the parties (Indians) who witnessed the murder being afraid or unwilling to testify, the defendants had to be discharged from custody. Anistaba since that time has been wandering about, swearing vengeance on the whole Mexican and Indian race. On Wednesday last she seized an axe, and rushing on an Indian named Juan, dashed his brains out with it. She then turned upon her own daughter, a girl ten years of age, and struck her a blow on the head with the axe. She then took the child in her arms and carried her about a mile down the marsh, near the bay shore, and after splitting the child's head open, she hid the body in the grass and weeds. After this she attempted to kill herself by chopping the top of her own head with the axe. The body of the Indian Juan was found dead, and the child being missed, a search was instituted and the body found as above described.

Constable Trefy, of Centreville, lodged the woman in the county jail at San Leandro on Sunday morning, to which she was committed by the acting justice. Since the commission of the crime she has acted as a perfectly sane person, except when she first appeared at the house near "Alviso Hills." Before the arrest she acknowledged the murder, and gave as her motive a desire to die herself, as she had no way of making her living. Violent deaths seem to "run" among these people, the last husband of this woman having been killed a few days ago in a drunken row by an Indian.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Post Office Case.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

In the case of Charles Saulsbury, formerly clerk in the Post Office, charged with opening letters, the defense deny the allegations of the Government, and set forth that the prosecution was instituted from motives of spite on the part of Frank Keyser, who was discharged from the office in August.

Mont E. Darridge testified that he was engaged on this evening at the same case with the defendant, and did not see him put any letters into his pocket.

Charles Butler, also a clerk, testified the same.

General Bingham and Captain Stimmell testified to the defendant's good character.

The case is yet on trial.

The Boehm Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Peirce and Paxson.

The case before the Court to-day is that of George Blakely, charged with the murder of George F. Boehm, on the 15th of September, at the Baldwin Locomotive Works, where both pefendant and deceased were employed. The evidence on the part of the Commonwealth is to the effect that on the morning in question Blakely, upon arriving at the shop, saw Boehm sitting at the door, and asked a man named Sweeny, "What is the matter with that fellow!" Boehm looked up and said, "That's all conceit." Blakely answered, "I am conceited enough to thrash you out of your shoes." Boehm rejoined, "Maybe you'd like to try it." Both then seized a bar, which Sweeny took from them. Boehm ran into the hammer room, followed by Blakely, and Sweeny, throwing down the bar, went after them, and met Blakely coming hurriedly out. He had nothing in his hand, and did not speak. Boehm was lying on the floor, severely wounded on the head, and died the following day. Another workman said he saw Blakely make the motion of a blow, but could not say whether he had anything in his hand, and at the same time heard a cry, and saw Boehm fall. On trial. John Goforth, Esq., represents the prisoner.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Fairchilds' Celebrated Gold Pens, Pocket-books, etc., in great variety.
WM. M. CHRISTY, Stationer,
11 22 tl 1 No. 127 S. THIRD St., below Chesnut.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
85 wfm5 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

ATMORE'S MINCE MEAT!
Ready Prepared for Use.
A standard article of over 25 years.
The Only Reliable in the Market.
ITS MERIT LIES IN ITS QUALITY,
NOT IN THANKSGIVING DINNER PUFFS
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT,
26smw1m8 AND IT ALONE.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Telegraphing in the West.

An Expose in Chicago

Destructive Fire in New York

To-day's Naval Orders.

EVENING CABLE DESPATCHES.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Thoughtful Prussians.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 30.—Immense quantities of provisions of all kinds have been collected here by the Germans for the use of the Parisians when they surrender.

The European Conference.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 30.—The *Independance Belge* to-day has a Berlin telegram announcing that England has agreed to accept the proposed conference for the settlement of the Euxine difficulty, provided that Russia will satisfactorily explain Gortschakoff's first circular.

The Feeling in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 30.—The Government is in receipt of addresses from all parts of the empire, which show that the loyalty of the people makes Russia unassailable and fearless of any alliance. Though no ministerial instructions have been given to the press, the St. Petersburg *Gazette* having adopted a partial course, its sale in the street has been forbidden.

Lord Lyons and the Conference.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Lord Lyons is awaiting the decision of the Tours government as to the matter of sending a plenipotentiary to the conference at London.

FROM THE WEST.

Transactions of the Great Western Telegraph Company.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—The *Tribune* this morning makes an exposure of the financial transactions of the Great Western Telegraph Company, which has two lines in operation from this city—one to Milwaukee and one to Omaha—which if true offers something new in schemes for raising money. The *Tribune* says the capital stock of the company is three millions, in 120,000 shares of $25 each. Of the 120,000 shares constituting the whole of the stock 117,897 shares was subscribed by Selah Reeve, and by him conveyed to Josiah Snowden in trust for the company, to sell the same, and pay avails back to Reeve in fulfilment of a contract made by the company with Reeve to construct 20,000 miles of the company's line.

In accordance with this the stock is being sold by the company throughout the country. One of the by-laws of the company provides that no certificates of stock shall be issued until 4 per cent. of the whole shall have been paid in, and as it is left entirely optional with the company as to when and how much the assessments under forty per cent. on the stock may be, it seems probable that those who subscribe for stock on these conditions are likely to wait some time before they have any voice in the election of directors or management of the company. The names of 22 most respectable business gentlemen of this city are published as directors, and though these have been formally elected by the company, it is alleged that none of them have been qualified as directors, and that they know nothing of its business transactions. Recently a suit has been brought by some persons in the city who subscribed for stock. They filed a bill alleging fraud in the contract made by the company with Reeve, in which it is agreed to pay him, at the rate of $300 per mile, for a line of poles, furnished with one wire, and an additional $100 per mile for each additional wire, viz., $400 per mile; when the poles are furnished with two wires, $500 per mile; when furnished with three wires, $600 per mile; when furnished with four wires, $700. It is alleged that a line of poles, with one wire, can be furnished at from $125 to $130 per mile. This allegation is sustained by the testimony of at least half-a-dozen telegraph builders of experience and established reputation. If the company should pay Reeve at the rate of $300 per mile, it would leave a net profit of $440,000; and when he had furnished the full complement of four wires, making the total cost to the company $600 per mile. The net profit on his contract would be about $700,000. The 40 per cent. of money which the stockholders are to pay in before any certificates of stock are to be issued to them would amount to $1,200,000. This corresponds to the amount of the construction contract to Reeve at $600 per mile, which amounts to just $1,200,000. The construction contract and the payments on the stock are arranged that the money paid in shall be paid out to Reeve before the stockholders have received any certificates of stock or have any voice in the disposal of their money.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Passed Assistant Paymaster Thomson has been ordered to the Pawnee; Assistant Surgeon Griffith and First Assistant Engineer Heston to the navy yard at New York; Assistant Surgeon Mackie to the receiving ship Vermont. Captain Nicholson has been detached from command of the Benicia; Lieutenant Newell from the Guard; Master Sullivan from duty under Rear-Admiral Stringham, and ordered to the Guard. The order assigning Past Assistant Paymaster Carmody to the Pawnee has been revoked.

FROM NEW YORK.

Destructive Fire.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The cotton warehouse of Hopkins, Dwight, Trowbridge & Co., Nos. 14 and 16 Desbrosses street, was burned this morning at 3 o'clock. The loss in stock and building is estimated at $85,000; fully insured.

Specie shipment to-day, $200,000.

EDUCATIONAL.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.
GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
817tf Principals.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.
For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 10. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
8 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Repairing the Cable of 1865.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW YORK.

Repairing the Cable of 1865.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—3·15 P. M.—The steamer Robert Lowe sailed from Heart's Content on Saturday last to repair the Atlantic cable of 1866, which was injured about sixty-five miles from that point. We have just received information that the cable of 1865 has also ceased to work, and that the fault is about the same distance from Heart's Content.

It is therefore probable that the steamer has grappled the wrong cable. As the steamer is on the spot, it is hoped both cables will soon be repaired. Although the French cable is able to transmit westward with about its usual facility, it is from some unknown cause unable to transmit eastward except with great difficulty and very slowly.

Notice is hereby given that for the present messages cannot be received for any part of Europe. The public will be informed at the earliest moment that messages can be received for Europe. CYRUS W. FIELD.

INTERESTING SUIT.

Can the Heirs of a Man who has Committed Suicide Claim His Life Insurance?

The Hartford *Post* of a recent date says:—

A notice that an action had been commenced by Anna M. Buell, relict of the late Jeptha C. Buell, of Cleveland, Ohio, against the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, for the sum of $10,000, was received at their office on the 17th inst. Jeptha C. Buell was insured in the Connecticut Mutual Life under policy No. 54,880, for $10,000, on the 2d day of March, 1866, and committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol on the 15th day of November, 1869. Mr. Buell was insured in three other companies for $10,000 each, making a total insurance of $40,000. Of these companies the New York Life insures against suicide, and has paid its policy of $10,000. The Connecticut Mutual Life, of this city, the Mutual Life, of New York, and the Mutual Benefit, of New Jersey, do not insure against suicide, and these three companies have combined in the defense against the suits brought on behalf of Anna M. Buell. The case will very likely be carried by either party which is unsuccessful in the Circuit to the Supreme Court of the United States. We shall so get an adjudication of the law of suicide which shall be final and authoritative throughout the United States.

Jeptha C. Buell was cashier of the Second National Bank of Cleveland, and becoming a defaulter, preferred death to exposure, disgrace, and imprisonment. The Coroner's jury, as usual in such cases, brought in a verdict that he came to his death by a pistol-shot delivered by his own hand while in a state of temporary insanity. We are led to remark here that insanity is alarmingly on the increase in this country. According to coroners' juries, whose verdicts are not very important in courts, every man who gets insured and commits suicide is insane, and every man who commits murder is insane.

It will be noted that it is over one year since the loss occurred, and nearly a year since the right of a claim occurred, and it was feared the claimants would not commence an action. It is a satisfaction that the commencement of the actions is announced, as the large amount in controversy, the ability of the plaintiff to prosecute, the weight of three corporations defending, the ability of counsel retained on both sides, assures a more satisfactory discussion and authoritative settlement of the law of suicide as applied to life insurance contracts than has yet been had.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The gradual dissipation of the fear of a war between England and Russia is reflected in the steady improvement in prices at the London Stock Exchange, where an advance of fully a quarter per cent. was established to-day on the price of '62s over the highest quotation yesterday. British consols were firm at 93, which is the figure at which they have stood for two days past. The announcement of these prices led to a decline in gold, although the fluctuation was unimportant, the extreme range of the market being 111⅛@111. About midday it was reported that the French had gained an important victory over the Prussian army of Prince Frederick Charles, and as at the same time a cable despatch stated that the English bankers had signified their willingness to take the new North German loan of 100,000,000 thalers, and as our bonds and consols were quoted a shade lower, gold became strong and advanced to 111¼, its upward reaction being assisted by a rather active demand on the part of the shorts to cover their speculative sales. Finally the London market was reported strong again at the best prices of the day, and gold once more declined to 111⅛, at which price the latest sales occurred. The Government will sell a million of gold to-morrow, and thus close the Treasury programme for November. Through an oversight it was stated yesterday that no gold would be sold this week. The first sale under the December programme does not take place before December 7. It was this interval of a week to which reference was made in our paragraph yesterday.

"The foreign exchange market was weak and lower. The leading bankers reduced their sales to 109 for sixty day sterling and 109⅞ for sight bills.

"The aggregate amount of exports, exclusive of specie, from the port of New York for the week ending November 29, 1870, was $4,810,040.

"The prevailing rates on call loans were four and five per cent. where the collaterals submitted were Government securities, and five and six per cent. upon miscellaneous stocks. About half-past 2 o'clock there was a rather sharp inquiry for money, and borrowers paid six per cent. without hesitation. The demand was brief, however, and fully met at the rate quoted. In discounts there was no new feature. Prime double name acceptances are scarce and in demand. Buyers offer to take them at 7@7½ per cent."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.	
$5000 C & A m 6s,'89 b5.... 95	300 sh Read R...ls. 51
	100 do.......c. 51
$7000 O C & A 7s.ls. 78¾	500 do ls.s10. 51
$5000 City 6s, N..c.102¼	100 do....b5.51 1-16
$5000 do.......c.102¾	200 do....b5.51 1-16
$1000 Wilm & R R 7s 91	200 do 30d.saf10 51
$5000 Am Gold.....111	400 do......ls. 51
24 sh Leh V R..... 59¾	400 do...ls.b3. 51
100 sh Hestonville... 15¾	200 do ..b5&in. 51
31 sh Penna R..ls. 60½	200 do ..b30.51 1-16
122 do......s8. 60½	100 sh Ph & E R.... 26¾
100 do..s30wn. 60½	100 sh Leh Nav..b5. 33¾
100 do....... 60½	100 do.....b30. 33¾
100 sh Sham'n C.b30 4¾	100 do.....b30. 33¾
SECOND BOARD.	
$1000 Leh 6s, '84... 84¼	100 sh Phil & E R.. 26¾
$100 do......... 84¼	200 do.......... 26¾
$500 City 6s, N..c.102¼	100 do.......... 26¾
$2000 Sch N 6s '82.85 74¾	4 sh Cen Trans.c. 49¾
$1000 C & A 6s 83... 94	16 do.....reg. 49¾
100 sh Leh Nav...b5 33¾	100 sh O C& A R.b45 46¾
100 do.....s10. 33¾	

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
THE WASHINGTON BUILDING,
THIRD BELOW WALNUT,
50 feet front by 180 feet deep to Bingham's Court,
CONSTRUCTED FOR OFFICES, BUT
Adapted for Manufacturing Purposes,
OR FOR AN
Artisan Building.
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